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VOP COMMENTS ON JESSE JACKSON'S VISIT TO ISRAEL

JN261835 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Jesse Jackson's visit to occupied Palestine and the facts which he and his accompanying delegation have witnessed will contribute effectively to introducing the Palestinian people's issue into the American home, which until recently has been barred to us and wide open to Zionism.

Jesse Jackson not only represents a large section of the American people, namely the blacks who number 15 million voters, and an important political-social U.S. movement, but he is also an imposing personality who can influence all strata of the American people. Thus, we can say that the Palestinian issue has gained an important friend who, with Andrew Young and Lowery, has made a new, qualitative contribution to breaking the traditional tight Zionist siege that has been imposed on U.S. public opinion, which until recently viewed the Middle East and Palestinian issues with the same eyes as Zionist propaganda with its delusive and blatant distortion of facts.

Jesse Jackson has witnessed and sensed actual truths on the spot. Without doubt, Jackson is now more intensely aware of the justness of the Palestinian issue and struggle which daily confronts Zionist bitterness and its ugly violation of human rights. Without doubt, this awareness will reflect positively on American citizens who will find that it is not in their interest to pay huge taxes to procure weapons for the colonial Zionists who will use them to kill the Palestinians and Arabs.

FATAH'S 'ABBAS VIEWS RELATIONS WITH JORDAN, FUTURE STATE

JN261646 Doha QNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 26 September--A Palestinian official in Amman stressed today that the idea of declaring a Palestinian provisional government has not been rejected, but the time has not yet come to announce such a thing.

In an exclusive statement to a QNA correspondent in Amman, Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas said that any settlement leading to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil will be considered as the natural beginning and a genuine step toward solving the Middle East crisis. However, Mahmud 'Abbas added, the ultimate issue is Arab-Jewish coexistence within the framework of a democratic state.

He emphasized that if an international committee were formed to ask the Jewish people in occupied Palestine and the Palestinian people their opinions, the results would certainly be astounding, because our people would choose to go back to their homeland, whereas the Jews who originally came from outside Palestine would also choose to return to the countries from which they came. I have evidence that some 120 Jewish families have appealed to the Moroccan king to let them return to Morocco after having lived in Palestine for 20 years. We believe a committee should be formed in defense of the Jews in occupied Palestine.

Asked about speculation on the status of a future Palestinian state, Mahmud 'Abbas explained that what is important now is to force Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories, and to establish an independent Palestinian state.

Only then will the Palestinian people determine their relations with Jordan or any other Arab country, taking into consideration the Palestinian people's interests and those of the Arab nation at the same time. Mahmud 'Abbas stressed that the Palestinian people are unionist by nature.

Asked about giving the Palestinian people the choice between repatriation or compensation, Mahmud 'Abbas emphasized that facing such a choice, our people would definitely choose to return to the homeland.

Regarding the ongoing Palestinian-Jordanian coordination, particularly King Husayn's speech at the UN General Assembly, 'Abbas stressed that there is political coordination between the two sides at the highest levels. This coordination between the two sides at the highest levels. This coordination comes through continuous meetings between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and His Majesty King Husayn, as well as through the exchange of messages. Regarding Palestinian-Jordanian coordination inside the occupied territories, 'Abbas emphasized that this coordination has passed the stage of dialog and there is now real action. 'Abbas said that the two sides will soon begin information coordination on all levels, although such coordination has repeatedly been manifested during regional and international conferences.

Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] said there is agreement of views between Jordan and the PLO, particularly regarding the PLO being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and Jordan's absolute adherence to this. The two sides also agree on the conditions for achieving a peaceful solution in the Middle East based on the Palestinian cause being the crux of the Arab-Israeli crisis, on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in Palestine.

Asked about the idea of holding an international conference on the Palestinian issue, Mahmud 'Abbas said: The Camp David partners reject this idea, but perhaps the time will come when those partners admit that the Camp David accords are fruitless and that they must seek another method. However, I still believe that the Camp David partners will not admit they have already failed.

Mahmud 'Abbas revealed that pressures are being applied against the occupied Gaza Strip with the aim of causing a rift in the Palestinian people's unity and dragging some Gaza figures into the ongoing negotiations. 'Abbas stressed that [word indistinct] since the entire Gaza Strip has repeatedly rejected the negotiations plot. He also warned against fabricated gossip and statements published in certain papers in the occupied territories which all aim at fragmenting the Palestinian people.

About the recent Israeli operations and war of aggression in southern Lebanon, Mahmud 'Abbas said that Israel is trying to drag Syria into a war and eventually force the Syrians to leave Lebanon. This war of aggression also aims at destroying the Palestinian revolution so Israel can implement the terms of the Camp David accords. Israel wants to cause hot spots all over the Arab homeland.

Asked whether an Arab summit conference seems imminent, Mahmud 'Abbas said: I doubt such a meeting will be held, mainly because of the various Arab circumstances. But he questioned if it is really necessary to wait until a new catastrophy and then hold a summit meeting!

"What is requested of the Arab people is to be more firm and go beyond the current minimum. The Arab people should not be satisfied with only backing the steadfastness. What is actually needed is to draw up a comprehensive plan to cope with all spheres of the Arab-Israeli crisis." Mahmud 'Abbas said that Israel's recent decision on purchasing Arab land in the occupied territories is additional evidence that Israel is blatantly determined to further entrench its occupation of the Arab West Bank and Gaza Strip.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE OF SUPPORT FROM YAR PRESIDENT

JN231159 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received a cable of support and solidarity from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in reply to the message brother leader Abu 'Ammar sent him on the repeated Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in southern Lebanon and the human and material losses inflicted by this aggression. The Yemeni president stressed the support of his country's government and people for the Palestinian people's just struggle and for the fraternal Lebanese people's steadfastness, until victory is achieved over the common enemy. President 'Ali Salih pointed out that he has instructed the YAR UN representative and the YAR Foreign Ministry to participate and coordinate with the Palestinian and Arab UN missions, in order to guarantee maximal support and backing.

AS-SA'IQAH LEADER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO DAMASCUS PAPER

JN261003 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 24 Sep 79 pp 10, 11 JN

[Text of interview granted by 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the organization of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards-As-Sa'iqah Forces, to the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: To my knowledge, the first meeting of the As-Sa'iqah Forces General Command took place on Saturday, 15 September. I assume that action programs and phase-oriented tasks were formulated?

Answer: During the first meeting of the As-Sa'iqah Forces General Command, the most important topic discussed by the command members dealt with the development of the As-Sa'iqah organization, to enable it, side by side with the other Palestinian resistance factions and pan-Arab and progressive forces in the Arab homeland, to fight the battles that await our Arab and Palestinian people.

We also reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena. We believe we can contribute with our brothers in the other Palestinian factions to reorganizing the Palestinian house, to render it more capable of confronting the conspiracies that are being hatched against the Palestinian revolution.

Question: The As-Sa'iqah organization is part of the PLO. You have said that in cooperation with the other Palestinian resistance factions, you will contribute in the efforts aimed at reorganizing the Palestinian house. What do you mean by the reorganization of the Palestinian house?

Answer: The science of revolution is difficult and intricate. I believe it requires wisdom. I have said that we are a faction of a national liberation movement, which has committed itself to mobilizing and organizing the masses for the ultimate objective of liberation. As one of many Palestinian factions, we believe we should act wisely and refuse to be dragged into peripheral battles. We should concentrate on deeds and avoid empty words and useless speeches. This should be the course of the Palestinian revolution.

Question: What about Palestinian national unity?

Answer: The question of Palestinian national unity is one of the most important issues. We are facing the danger of division and dismemberment, under crucial circumstances. It is no coincidence that the opponents of the Palestinian cause and the parasitic regimes desire our division and fragmentation. Division and fragmentation are harmful and negative phenomena.

There are resolutions, adopted by the Palestine National Council [PNC], that we believe should be implemented immediately; these are connected to national unity. There are also the political and organizational programs that were approved by the 14th PNC session. We in the As-Sa'iqah organization, along with our brothers and comrades in the other Palestinian resistance factions, will fight to implement these resolutions.

Further, there is the principle of participation in the PLO's activities. We will fight to implement this principle too, in order to achieve effective participation by all factions in the various PLO activities, specifically those that are political and diplomatic.

Question: Your reference to the principle of participation in the PLO's activities leads to discussion of the dialog with the United States. What is the As-Sa'iqah organization's position on this dialog?

Answer: The dialog with the United States is sophistic. Disguised tricks covering the truth are used to mislead us. The United States was behind the operation that placed the Zionist entity in our homeland in 1948. It was behind the events that took place both before and after 1948. In the last decade, the United States has been trying to legalize the Zionist entity's presence by forcing us to make peace with it and recognize it. Taking this into consideration, haven't we the right to warn against the dangers that will result from the presumed qualitative change in the U.S. position toward our Palestinian people's cause?

Personally, I am not convinced and still believe that the U.S. position does not contradict the Israeli position. I strongly believe that the U.S. position, given current circumstances, will have no influence on the Israeli position. In fact, the opposite is true. Any talk at this stage about working to change the U.S. position in favor of the Palestinian cause is naive. The only result to be obtained from a dialog with the United States at this stage would be further division in the Palestinian arena between those who support and those who reject such a dialog.

We at the As-Sa'iqah organization believe that any dialog with the United States at this stage would be useless. In fact, it would negatively affect our march. We are not against the Americans, but we are against the U.S. administration. We are for a dialog with the Americans, but under different circumstances than the current ones. We are for a dialog with the United States, as an administration and a great power, when it is in a difficult position in our area; this is when serious Arab pressures can be exercised and U.S. interests in our area are exposed to danger, as was the case in Vietnam when the U.S. forces were suffering defeats. At that time, the Vietnamese delegation negotiated with the Americans in Paris.

Question: What about dialog with Europe, brother 'Isam?

Answer: The question of a dialog with Europe is vastly different. We in the As-Sa'iqah organization support any dialog that will lead to an explanation of our fair cause, hence winning us more friends, particularly in Western Europe.

However, we must always warn that we must keep our balance and be cautious in response to each move planned by U.S. quarters to weaken our position, first as a liberation organization and second as progressive and pan-Arab regimes and forces.

In order to block the United States, which may be behind this dialog in one way or another, we have to move cautiously in this field and be aware of the dimensions of such a dialog. We should work to benefit from the positive aspects that can be gained from such a dialog and avoid any pitfalls that may be prepared for us or obstacles placed on our road. We should study the dimensions of such a dialog and consider its positive and negative aspects. We should discuss this dialog carefully with the other Palestinian resistance factions and within the PLO institutions, in order to develop a thorough view of the subject.

Question: Do you have time for a further question?

Answer: You have asked me enough for the time being. However, I would like to add that we realize that our masses believe that the situation is still in their hands and not in the hands of others, and that the issue can be solved on Arab land and not in the United States or any other place. We and the Palestinian people strongly reject any solution or scheme to maintain the Zionist character of the State of Israel.

PLO'S ASH-SHARIF CALLS FOR ARAB SUMMIT ON SOUTH LEBANON

JN260837 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 26 September--the PLO office director in Doha, Yasin ash-Sharif, has stressed the need for an Arab summit conference to discuss the serious situation in southern Lebanon. In an interview with the Qatari weekly magazine AL-'AHD, the Palestinian official said that it is necessary to hold a Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese summit, should an Arab summit not convene soon. He stated that there is no intention of forming a Palestinian government-in-exile, adding that the Palestinian leadership has repeatedly stated that it will announce the formation of such a government if Palestinian interests dictate this.

PLO SPOKESMAN REJECTS TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD241001 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr 'Arafat Will Come to Paris Only if Invited by Mr Giscard d'Estaing"]

[Excerpt] PLO representative in France Ibrahim Sus told FRANCE-INTER on 17 September that "Yasir 'Arafat is awaiting an invitation from President Valery Giscard d-Estaing" to come to France. "Once he receives such an invitation, he will come to France. This is the only reason which would make him come," Mr Sus stated.

Replying to another question, the PLO representative stated: "If the Western world in general and the United States in particular do not want to see a crisis arise, they should come out in favor of a global solution of the Near East problem, and consequently a solution to the Palestinian problem, and recognize the PLO as the only representative of its people." According to Mr Sus, it is out of the question for the PLO to "negotiate with Israel's terrorist government."

SAUDI-IRAQI PLAN REPORTED TO PREVENT YEMENI UNITY

NC261900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Aden, 26 September--There have been reports that Saudi Arabia and Iraq are moving quickly to foil union between the two parts of Yemen after San'a' and Aden agreed to unite following Kuwait's mediation, which came in the wake of the armed conflict on the border of the two countries in the first half of this year. These reports say that the present aim of the Saudi-Iraqi move is to topple YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for many reasons, the most important of which are:

1. The well-known sharp differences between the PDRY and Iraq which erupted following the assassination of Iraqi national Wafiq Rushdi, who was a teacher of philosophy at Aden University. He was killed by members of Iraqi intelligence.

2. Saudi Arabia fears the spread of communist activities to areas near its main cities.

3. The two states are working to turn the Yemeni tribes against unity between the two parts of Yemen, especially as these tribes fear loss of their influence as a result of the establishment in Aden of a state that would inevitably be predominantly communist. Capitalists in North Yemen share their fear.

The reports affirm that Saudi Arabia and Iraq are exploiting all possible means to insure that their plan succeeds. In London, Qasim Salim, who is a Yemeni businessmen, is moving among the tribal shaykhs who visit London for treatment or tourism, spending lavishly on them money he has received from Iraq, and agreeing with them on overthrowing the regime of Presideny 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. These reports assert that Iraq was able to win over Col Mujahid Abu Shawarib when he visited Iraq last April in the company of former YAR Information Minister Salim Basindawah.

In the meantime, Saudi Arabia is lending its support to Shaykh Sinan Abu al-Luhum, the paramount chief of the Bakil tribe, and Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the paramount chief of the Hashid tribe, to achieve the same aim.

These reports add that the government of San'a' is aware of the nature of these moves and it is therefore striving to gradually get rid of Saudi domination. One sign of the Yemeni attempts to abolish Saudi domination is the fact that YAR Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan Makki refused to receive the Saudi Foreign Ministry under secretary when he visited San'a' early this month, and referred him instead to the Yemeni under secretary. Following this refusal, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal came to San'a' and met for several hours with his Yemeni counterpart before returning to his country on the same day.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN TUNISIA 20 OCTOBER

LD031515 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Arab foreign ministers are to meet in Tunisia on 20 October within the context of the 72d regular session of the Arab League's Council. The ministers will discuss a number of issues postponed during the meeting last week at the level of permanent delegates.

BAHRAIN

CABINET DISCUSSES GULF ISSUES, SAUDI SUPPORT

JN261449 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1240 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 26 Sep--The Bahraini cabinet held an ordinary session today under Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

The cabinet studied the results of the Saudi foreign minister's recent visit and the messages conveyed from His Majesty Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Saudi king's deputy and crown prince, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to His Highness Bahraini Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with bilateral relations and ways to consolidate them, exchange of viewpoints on current developments in the Gulf region in particular and the Arab region in general, and Saudi Arabia's concern with and affirmation of its support to Bahrain in all fields.

The cabinet discussed a report submitted by Development and Industry Minister Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi on the conference of Gulf states' oil ministers, which was held recently in At-Ta'if to discuss the issues to be proposed during the Arab Gulf-European dialog. The cabinet also discussed a report drafted by the Bahraini Foreign Ministry on issues to be proposed to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, which includes Arab moves in support of Arab issues, and the Palestinian issues in particular; a condemnation of the Zionist entity's aggression against southern Lebanon; and such Arab and international issues as racial discrimination, human rights, disarmament, establishing a denuclearized zone and the world's economic situation.

AMIR AL KHALIFAH RECEIVES KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER

JN261144 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 26 Sep--Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Kuwaiti Defense Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah here at noon today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Maj Gen Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, the Kuwaiti minister said that he conveyed a message to the amir of Bahrain from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, dealing with bilateral relations, current developments in the Gulf area and issues of mutual interest. The Kuwaiti minister praised the meeting he had with the amir of Bahrain. He said: The meeting was fruitful, allowing us to exchange viewpoints on developments in the Gulf area and in the Arab arena generally, as well as on bilateral relations. The Kuwaiti minister concluded his statement by saying that the amir of Bahrain has requested him to convey a reply to the Kuwaiti amir.

KUWAIT

CABINET HEARS REPORT ON OIL MINISTER'S VISIT

LD262032 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The cabinet held a special session this morning under Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, said that the cabinet heard a report from Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah on his visit to Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. In Bahrain, the minister signed an agreement setting up the Kuwait-Bahraini company for chemicals. He also had a meeting with Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and senior officials, and discussed with them matters of common interest.

The minister of state added that the cabinet heard the minister's report on the meeting of the oil ministers of the Arab Gulf countries, held in Saudi Arabia, regarding a meeting and dialog with the European countries so as to establish cooperation that meets the interests of the two sides. It was decided at that meeting to set up a committee of experts to draw up a working paper. The committee will meet within 2 weeks in Kuwait in preparation for the meeting of the Arab Gulf countries' oil ministers in Kuwait.

IRANIAN CLERGYMAN DEPORTED FOR PREACHING 'SEDITION'

LD270940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0706 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Press reports said here today that Kuwait has deported a clergyman of Iranian origin together with all members of his family to Iran after depriving them of Kuwaiti nationality. AL-QABAS and AL-HADAF said that the clergyman, Abbas al-Mahri, and 18 members of his family departed for Tehran yesterday aboard an Iranian aircraft in implementation of the decision taken by the Kuwaiti cabinet. There was no immediate official comment on this report which came in the wake of charges leveled against Al-Mahri and his son of practicing "unlawful" political activity and the use of mosques for holding meetings and delivering sermons which contained "calls for sedition and the dissemination of division and incitement."

Al-Mahri had been described by the ruling religious leadership in Iran as representative of the spiritual chairman of the Islamic revolution of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni in the Gulf region. AL-HADAF quoted informed sources as saying that the Kuwaiti authorities will take firm and stern measures against more people who took part in activities considered to be outside the laws of the country. The paper did not mention the number of such people, but said that the authorities concerned have requested the booking of 10 seats on the first available aircraft to Tehran today.

Al-Mahri had been arrested earlier this month accused of holding several political meetings, particularly in the mosques, without prior permission. AL-QABAS said that the decision of the cabinet to withdraw the nationality of Abbas al-Mahri [word indistinct] on members of his family whose stay in Kuwait has no longer any legal justification. It said that in light of this, the deportation decision was made and was immediately carried out yesterday afternoon.

PAPER CRITICIZES USSR WEAPONS SUPPLY TO SYRIA

JN261125 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1040 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 26 September--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has criticized the Soviet Union's refusal to provide Syria with sophisticated weapons that could match those obtained by Israel from the United States.

In an editorial on the aerial battle between Syrian and Israeli planes over Lebanon, the paper says that the problem lies in the Soviet weapons supplied to Syria.

By withholding sophisticated weapons from Syria, the Soviet Union contributes to the Arabs' humiliation and damages its weapons' reputation. By such acts, the Soviet Union raises a barrier that prevents Arab military power from proving its real ability. The paper calls on the Soviet Union to overcome this barrier for the sake of its weapons' reputation. The paper wonders whether this Soviet position should not be considered an act of collusion with the United States, intended to belittle the Arab soldier's capability.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS RECEIVES EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT

JN261656 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1520 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Salalah, 26 Sep--Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a verbal message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. The message was conveyed by Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak during his meeting with Sultan Qabus today. Bilateral relations were also discussed during the meeting.

Mubarak Discusses Aid

NC262132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpts] Salalah, Oman Sultanate, 26 Sep--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak has said that Egypt will stand by Bahrain against any threat or aggression. He said that the Iranian claims in the Gulf and Iran's threats to occupy Bahrain are stupid, threaten the area's security and safety, and should be confronted with firmness and strength. He said that Iran must think hard before venturing such stupid moves against any Arab state.

In a press conference he held in Salalah today, Husni Mubarak emphasized that Egypt will not hestitate to support Bahrain or any Arab state that requests assistance, and that this support will be in accordance with the joint Arab defense pact.

Husni Mubarak expressed regret over events regarding Bahrain. He said: I would have liked to be with them in Bahrain to affirm to the ruler and people of Bahrain that we are with them against any threat to their independence and safety, and to discuss their requirements for the defense of Bahrain. Mubarak expressed his readiness to go to Bahrain immediately if Bahrain asks him to. He said that Egypt does not impose itself on anyone. Husni Mubarak was asked whether assistance would include weapons. He said: We are ready to fulfill Bahrain's requests in accordance with the requirements of the situation.

Husni Mubarak was asked his opinion of the threats and pressure to which the Sultanate of Oman is being subjected in the Strait of Hormuz, and of Iran's threats to the Gulf states that it will occupy Bahrain, and its instigation of disturbances in Kuwait. His excellency said: The Sultanate of Oman is quite capable of confronting the situation in the Strait of Hormuz. Iran's threats to the Gulf states reflect a serious trend threatening the area's security and safety. Asked whether Egypt could play a role in defending the Strait of Hormuz, the vice president said the defense of the Strait of Hormuz is the concern of the Sultanate of Oman, which is quite capable of defending it.

Husni Mubarak was then asked: Have you seen the plan for the defense of the Strait of Hormuz? He answered: I have formed an idea about it. I say and emphasize that the protection of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz is essential and vital, and we support this plan.

Husni Mubarak (?opened) his press conference by greeting Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, saying: I take this opportunity to convey my gratitude on behalf of President Anwar as-Sadat and in the name of the Egyptian people to his majesty the sultan and to the fraternal Omani people. He added that he came to Oman to brief Sultan Qabus on the results of President as-Sadat's discussions in Haifa, on the progress made at the autonomy discussions and on the results of his discussions in the United States and Austria.

Husni Mubarak confirmed the good relations between Egypt and Oman. He said that these relations are becoming stronger and that the consultations he had with the sultan took place within the framework of fraternity, friendship and continued consultations between Egypt and Oman.

The vice president was asked: Rumors were rife that Egypt sent weapons to Morocco. Husni Mubarak replied: Why rumors? President as-Sadat frankly announced it. They attacked Morocco and killed 600 Moroccan soldiers within Moroccan borders and on its territory. Morocco asked for assistance and we moved expeditiously because that was an aggression against the sovereignty of an Arab state. We sent them ammunition and the equipment they requested. We shall do the same for any Arab state that submits a request in accordance with the joint defense pact.

Husni Mubarak was asked: Is Egypt ready to send more than weapons and ammunition to Bahrain? His excellency replied: If Bahrain requests that.

Mubarak Departure

JN261658 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Salalah, 26 Sep--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak left here this afternoon concluding a 2-day visit to Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

HIGHER OIL PRODUCTION PERIOD TO BE EXTENDED

LD261838 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has replied to questions put to him by the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY regarding the level of the kingdom's oil production during the last quarter of this year. He said: We are watching with interest the movement of supply and demand and the international economic situation, and are aware of our responsibility to our people, whose interests are linked with the interests of the friendly countries of the world. We have found as a result that there is dire need for the period of increased production to be extended by another 3 months, after which the oil situation will have settled and the consuming countries will have been able to find their fuel requirements to face the coming winter. We hope that the major consuming countries will seize this opportunity to take serious steps to reduce consumption and put an end to the wasteful use of energy.

'UKAZ EDITORIAL ON ISRAELI LAND PURCHASE DECISION

LD260915 Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 21 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] Naturally, international reaction to Israel's decision allowing Israelis to buy land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Sector must not stop merely because the UN committee on Palestinian rights has decided to call on the Security Council to discuss the matter. The evidence confirms that Israel continues openly and impudently to disregard all the resolutions which the United Nations has issued in connection with the developments and events in the Middle East. It is true that action by the committee on Palestinian rights is necessary to expose Israel's schemes, but the international community must take action on the dangers resulting from the Zionist decision which involves a flagrant challenge to an international organization established basically to observe any power which attempts to violate international law and contravene the rules of states.

In our opinion, the forthcoming General Assembly session is an opportunity which the Arabs and the forces which support Arab rights must exploit to make the international organization change its method of dealing with Israel, so that this international entity can preserve its prestige and standing, whose basic pillars Israel and its ilk are trying to undermine.

While demanding that the international organization be effective, we attach great importance to the Arab group's role in the United Nations, because it is on the basis of this role that the results of the political battle between the Arab position, which seeks comprehensive and just peace, and the Israeli position, with its bogus peace, will be decided, despite U.S. support for the Tel Aviv government.

We hope that the efforts of the committee on Palestinian rights will achieve results making it worthy of its name, because what is happening in the area as a result of Israel's actions is more an attempt to do away with these rights than a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention regarding the preservation of the occupied territories on which Israel is now trying to impose a form of occupation by merging them into its so-called entity.

UAE

BRITISH MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS MEETING IN ABU DHABI

JN251605 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1240 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 25 Sep--A meeting was held today at the UAE Armed Forces General Command building between senior UAE military officials led by Chief of Staff Maj Gen 'Awwad al-Khalidi and members of the British War Academy delegation currently visiting the UAE. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Foreign, Education and Planning Ministries.

Speaking to an EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY correspondent after the meeting, Major General al-Khalid said that the British War Academy delegation was briefed on the UAE's foreign policy, and the educational progress in the country. The training methods adopted by the UAE Armed Forces were made known to the members of the visiting delegation.

PETROLEUM MINISTER LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND

JN261655 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 26 Sep--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah left for Lausanne, Switzerland at noon today, carrying a message from the Saudi king's deputy and crown prince, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with bilateral cooperation and consultation in petroleum. Dr al-'Utaybah will also submit to his highness the UAE president, who is currently visiting Switzerland, a report on the At-Ta'if conference of the oil ministers of the Arab Gulf states prior to the dialog with the EEC group, and a report on the international oil conference which was recently held in Bucharest.

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY TO VISIT KUWAIT 'IN NEXT 2 WEEKS'

JN210904 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Sep--Press reports published here today say that UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan will visit Kuwait in the next 2 weeks. Citing responsible sources, the newspaper AL-QABAS reports that meetings are underway to arrange for this visit. The paper, however, does not give the exact date or aim of the visit, adding that it comes within the framework of an intensive Gulf move to discuss the latest developments in the area.

YAR

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON 26 SEP REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

JN261444 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Speech by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in San'a', to the Yemeni people on 25 September on the 17th anniversary of the 26 September revolution--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Yemeni people, I send you the greetings of the revolution and the republic from the capital of the revolution and the republic. I send to each one of you, both inside and outside the homeland, my heartfelt greetings and congratulations on the 17th anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution, for which our people fought and made great sacrifices.

Our 26 September revolution was carried out to get rid of the odious imamate rule and to begin a new era of democracy, freedom, cooperation, social justice, progress and prosperity. We thank God for enabling our great people and their armed and security forces to triumph over that odious imamate rule, and also for enabling our people to defend the revolution and set up the republic.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress that we will continue to be loyal to our martyrs and the principles, goals and sublime values for which they sacrificed their lives. Martyrdom for the sake of the homeland is the peak of nationalism. While speaking of our righteous martyrs, it is only natural that we should express our gratitude by remembering our brother Egyptian martyrs who fell on the soil of this homeland in defense of our revolution and republic.

Yemenis, while celebrating the 17th anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution today, we feel that we are all responsible for building our country, developing it and defending it in this world characterized by power struggles and increasing greed.

Therefore, we must carry out the eighth principle of the revolution which is to develop the armed forces that protect the country. We will strive, God willing, to develop our armed forces along modern lines by introducing modern weapons and technology. Our aim is that the armed forces should not be the instrument of aggression, but the instrument of defense of our territory, sovereignty, dignity and prestige. We want the armed forces to be the shield defending our national gains and added strength for the Arabs. Thus, we introduced the National Defense Service Law so our youth can perform their duty to their homeland.

Brothers, we have made tangible progress in our efforts to achieve Yemeni unity, the aspiration of our people, on the basis of the Cairo Agreement and the Tripoli Declaration. Our Kuwait summit with our brothers from the southern part of the homeland was a positive step on the path of achieving the principles of the immortal 26 September revolution. Unity between the two parts of Yemen is a public demand. Our immortal revolution has never made a distinction between the northern and southern part of Yemen. As a matter of fact, the revolution's first principle was to liberate Yemen from the despotic rule which existed in the north, and colonialism which existed in the south. Our revolution is a Yemeni one. It is all for all Yemenis in the north and the south.

The Yemeni struggle, destiny and homeland are indivisible--hence, our belief that the Cairo Agreement, the Tripoli Declaration and the Kuwaiti appeal are the main bases for Yemeni unity on the path of achieving comprehensive Arab unity. We are determined, God willing, to sincerely and truly cooperate with our brothers in the southern part of the homeland to achieve our common hope for Yemeni unity on the bases of Islamic teachings.

In foreign policy, we will strive to develop our relations with brothers and friends on the basis of common interests and mutual respect. We will continue to be loyal to the agreements and pacts linking us to the various countries of the world and to international organizations. We will continue to cooperate with all the countries of the world. We will strongly adhere to the principle of positive neutrality and nonalinement. We will also maintain our principled national commitment to all crucial Arab issues, especially the great Arab cause--the Palestine question. We will strive with all the means within our power and cooperate with our brothers to enable our Palestinian Arab brothers to achieve their full national rights and to set up their state on their own soil. We will also strive to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to deal with all the conspiracies against our Arab nation, against the Palestine question in particular. We reaffirm our commitment to the resolutions and recommendations of the ninth Arab summit and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad.

Brother Yemenis, I consider this a suitable occasion to express our thanks and gratitude to all our brothers and friends, headed by Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the Gulf states, for the assistance they are giving Yemen to enable it to build and develop itself economically, socially and culturally.

Finally, I pray to God Almighty to help us build our country and achieve the sublime objectives and principles of the immortal 26 September revolution and the ambitions of the blessed 13 June corrective movement. I pray for our people's progress and prosperity. Long live the revolution and the republic. Immortality and glory to our heroic people and our righteous martyrs. Many happy returns. Peace be with you.

DECREE APPOINTS TWO ADVISERS TO PRESIDENT

JN231253 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Text] A republican decree has been issued, appointing Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i and Muhammad Salim Basindwa as members to the Consultative Council and advisers to the president of the republic.

NEW ROUND OF AUTONOMY TALKS OPENS IN ALEXANDRIA 26 SEP

NC261448 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The sixth round of the autonomous rule negotiations began in Alexandria at noon today. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil delivered a speech at the beginning of this new round in which he said: The discussions which took place in the negotiations committees have led to an improvement of the atmosphere and the definition of the problems facing the negotiations. At a time when the negotiations can continue on the system of elections, there are differences in points of view on the powers and responsibilities of self-rule. He added: We could bridge the existing gap. Since the signing of the two Camp David accords, there has been confidence in a comprehensive settlement. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed as proof that peace can prevail and a start can be made along the road leading to a comprehensive settlement and overcoming 30 years of wars.

Dr Mustafa Khalil went on to say that both sides have the responsibility to prove that the peace process will continue in the future. He added that two events have taken place since the fifth round of negotiations, the first being President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Haifa, which created a good atmosphere and demonstrated both the wish of the Israeli people to achieve peace and the possibility to overcome future difficulties. The second event was the possible issuance of a resolution by the Security Council aimed at implementing Resolution 242, which is the basis for the Camp David accord. Khalil added that Egypt explained that there was no need to issue such a resolution and that we wanted to provide an opportunity for the current negotiations to achieve fruitful results because we are confident that comprehensive peace can be achieved on the basis of the Camp David accord.

He added: Despite the difficulties which Egypt has faced, it was possible to achieve a solution and to address an invitation to the other parties to join in our efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace. However, this desire on our part has been met with the Israeli Government's decision--which was announced on the first anniversary of the Camp David agreement--permitting the Israelis to buy Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Egypt's official position is that this decision is inappropriate and ill-timed. If we try to ask the parties concerned, particularly the Palestinians, to participate in the self-rule negotiations, we would be confronted with this decision which creates doubt and places obstacles to the achievement of a comprehensive peace.

Dr Mustafa Khalil further said: We are determined to establish peace in the area. We shall overcome this decision; it has been rejected by Egypt, and we will set it aside and continue our discussions.

After Mustafa Khalil's speech, the leader of the U.S. delegation, James Leonard, read the U.S. Government's decision in this regard, which was officially announced by the official spokesman of the U.S. State Department. He said that the U.S. position will remain firm and unchanged.

Israeli Justice Minister Mr Tamir tried to justify Israel's attitude toward this decision; however, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali refuted what Tamir said, saying that the objective of the negotiations is to insure the participation of the Palestinians, because without their participation the negotiations would be academic and lead to no results.

He added that the Israeli Government's decision does not permit the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations and that it has created a new crisis. He further said: In accordance with the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, the two sides agreed to honor the UN resolution. We cannot coexist without these resolutions. His excellency said: The UN Security Council resolution of September 1977 and the UN General Assembly's resolution of March 1979 stipulate that there should be no changes in the occupied territory. In October 1978, Egypt asked Israel to adopt specific measures to create an atmosphere of confidence. Israel did exactly the opposite when it issued this decision.

A discussion then followed, in which Yosef Burg, the leader of the Israeli delegation, Tamir and Dr Butrus Ghali took part. Dr Mustafa Khalil then said that each delegation had expressed its position. The session was adjourned for a short recess. The negotiations were later resumed in a closed session to discuss the reports of the two subcommittees on the jurisdictions and responsibilities of self-rule and ways in which to hold the elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The session ended at 1400 hours.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that the [general] committee heard a report on the results of the activities of the elections committee. The report was then debated and it was decided to form a subcommittee--consisting of one representative each from Egypt, the United States and Israel--to prepare a timetable for the activities of the subcommittees. A timetable for the activities of the Negotiations General Committee will be prepared in the light of this timetable. He added that the subcommittee will begin its work this afternoon.

The Negotiations General Committee will resume its meetings at 1830 today to discuss the report of the second committee on the powers and jurisdictions of self-rule.

Second Session

NC261845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1752 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Aleaxandria, 26 September--The General committee for the autonomy negotiations resumed its meetings in a second session tonight.

The subcommittee that was formed during the first session held a meeting this afternoon to discuss a timetable for the work of the technical committees in the next stage.

MENA has learned that there is an inclination to postpone the next meeting of the expanded ministerial committee, scheduled to be held in Israel, in order to give the two working teams the opportunity to discuss all the topics pertaining to the subject of jurisdiction autonomy talks and election issues.

The committee is scheduled to hold its final meeting tomorrow, Thursday. The heads of the three delegations will hold a press conference in order to announce the agreements reached in this round.

Second Session Ends

NC262038 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1958 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 26 September--The second session of the sixth round of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations ended at 2030 tonight.

After the meeting, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that the evening session was devoted to discussion of the report of the committee on the jurisdictions of self-rule. He said that there was broad and detailed discussion of this subject and of the question of the authority of the body that will replace the military government. Dr Ghali pointed out that there were differences between the Egyptian and Israeli views and that Israel insists that the authority be confined to the inhabitants and not the land, whereas Egypt insists that the authority be for both the land and the people in accordance with what was agreed on in the two Camp David accords. He said that according to the two Camp David accords, the establishment of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip means the abolition of Israeli military authority in these areas.

On the other hand, Yosef Burg, the Israeli interior minister and leader of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations, said that there was a sharp and broad discussion of the jurisdictions of self-rule at tonight's session. He added that there was a gap between the Egyptian and Israeli views. He declared that no progress was made during the discussions but that neither of the two delegations walked out.

MENA has learned that the disagreements expressed at the jurisdictions committee were also voiced at the general committee tonight. This is the first time the general committee has discussed issues relating to the jurisdictions of self-rule. The discussions were characterized by divergence of views on the question of the jurisdictions of self-rule and the concept of the authority of the self-rule.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS ENDS

NC262203 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] The international seminar on Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory ended its meetings at the Arab League General Secretariat headquarters tonight. It issued several recommendations, including one on the need to prepare a comprehensive strategy to confront the serious problems resulting from the settlements policy. The seminar demanded that the Palestinian people be allowed to exercise their legitimate right to establish their own state. It also demanded the establishment of a special fund to support the struggle of the Palestinians under military occupation to protect their national entity and to continue social, economic and cultural development activities.

The seminar stressed the need to end Israeli rule of the occupied territory, because such rule is a violation of the rules of international law and the Geneva agreements. It also considered the invasion of the occupied territory to be a blatant defiance of these rules and principles. The seminar further demanded that the PLO be a party to any dialog or discussions on the settlements and that there be no conditions to this participation.

Arab League Secretary General Muhammad Riyad has affirmed the need to sum up and analyze the discussions which took place in the seminar and place them in the service of the Arab states and of international organizations and institutions to serve as a reference on the question of the settlements.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM ISMAILIA

NC261450 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 26 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat left Ismailia for Cairo at 1530 today. He was accompanied by the dean of engineers, 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman.

President as-Sadat was seen off at the airport by Ismailia Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah, Commander of the 2d Field Army Maj Gen 'Abd Rabbuh an-Nabi Hafix and Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur.

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Ismailia lasted 2 weeks. During the visit he held several important meetings on the domestic and external situation

NDP COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MEETS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

NC261705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 September--Hasan Kamil, chairman of the Foreign and Arab Relations Committee of the National Democratic Party [NDP], met today with the European parliamentary delegation that is currently visiting Egypt. They discussed the Middle East problem and the latest developments in the situation in the area.

During the meeting, which was also attended by some committee members, Hasan Kamil reviewed Egypt's position and the efforts it has been exerting since President Anwar as-Sadat's 1977 peace initiative to reach a comprehensive and peaceful solution between Israel and the Arab states. Kamil emphasized the importance of Europe's role in contacting the parties to the dispute and of narrowing the gap between various views.

During the 2-hour meeting, the European parliamentary delegation expressed appreciation for Egypt's role and its efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

The delegation members referred to their visit to Israel last week, as well as to their current visit to Egypt, which comes within the framework of a tour of the area. The tour will include visits to Lebanon, Syria and Jordan and Meetings with PLO representatives. The delegation members explained that the purpose of the tour is to learn the positions of the parties to the dispute and to reach agreement on how the political parties they represent can play a positive role between Israel and the Arab states.

The European parliamentary delegation, led by the president of the Political Assembly of European Parliaments, Walter Hoover, arrived in Cairo yesterday from Israel for a 2-day visit.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM PARIS

NC261658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 26 September--Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production and armed forces commander in chief, returned to Cairo from Paris after a 3-day visit on his return from Washington.

The defense minister held discussions with French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges during the dinner which Bourges gave in 'Ali's honor last night. The French and Egyptian ministers exchanged views on aspects of military cooperation between the two countries in various spheres.

VIETNAMESE PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG CONCLUDES VISIT

Iraqi Loan

JN261451 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 September--The Iraqi Government has decided to extend a $70 million loan to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A responsible Iraqi source stated here today that the decision came as a result of the discussions President Saddam Husayn and RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim held with Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, who is currently visiting Iraq.

The decision comes within the framework of the strong relations existing between the two friendly countries, in consolidation of the cooperation between them in various fields and in order to help the Vietnamese Government in reconstruction.

Cultural Cooperation Agreement

JN261752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1618 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 September--An agreement for cultural cooperation was signed here today between Iraq and Vietnam. The agreement includes cooperation and exchange of expertise among scientific, cultural, educational, and health institutions; fellowship grants; cooperation and coordination in international organizations and conferences; cooperation between information establishments; and the holding of exhibitions and athletic events.

On the Iraqi side the agreement was signed by Dr Naji Tawfiq, adviser in the Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry, while (Huang Kok Dung), assistant minister of state in the Premier's Office, signed for Vietnam.

Press Conference, Departure

JN270926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 27 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 September--Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong has expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks he had with President Saddam Husayn and Iraqi officials. In a press conference held this morning before his departure from Baghdad, Pham Van Dong said that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and with Arab and international issues. He asserted that Iraq will achieve further progress under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's leadership and will consolidate the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and that of the Arab people generally against imperialism and Zionism.

The Vietnamese premier arrived here last Monday at the head of a Vietnamese delegation and had a series of talks with RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim.

Pham Van Dong particularly praised Iraq's proposal to establish an international fund that would aid the developing countries to cope with imported inflation--a fund in which OPEC and the advanced industrial countries would participate. He described the proposal as positive, constructive and highly significant.

Pham Van Dong called for further efforts to implement this proposal and to render it successful, for it would "aid in consolidating nonalined countries' struggle for development and progress."

He also called for a consolidation of the Arab Gulf area's solidarity in confronting and foiling the imperialist and Zionist ambitions in the area. Pham Van Dong said that this solidarity would serve as a basis for resolving all problems in this area. He emphasized that in the final analysis, the Arab people will win victory.

He asserted that peace cannot be achieved without recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination on their own soil. The Vietnamese premier said that the Palestinian people's struggle is the crux of the Arab struggle against Zionism and world imperialism, adding that "we regard this struggle as a fight for human dignity in the area."

He described the capitulationist Camp David accords as "treasonous agreements." He said that these agreements are doomed to certain failure. He pointed out that the nonalined states strongly condemned these agreements in their recent summit in Havana.

Concluding his press conference, the Vietnamese premier expressed his country's desire to consolidate and develop Vietnam's relations with the Arab nation.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

JN261710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 September--The delegation of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society headed by As'ad Ghawthani returned here today following a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation had several contacts with the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society chairman and the deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural relations with foreign countries. During the visit ways were reviewed to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries in light of the agreement signed by the two societies in 1978.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CANADIAN ENVOY

JN261349 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 September--Today Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, received Mr Robert Stanfield, Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark's personal envoy and Canadian Progressive Conservative Party member.

A discussion was held on various Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue and Jerusalem's Arabism, within the framework of the resolutions taken at the Arab summit conferences, especially the Baghdad summit conference and the Islamic conference, and at the United Nations and other international organizations. Views were also exchanged on the development of bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Malik az-Zi'baq, chief of the Arab Department in the Foreign Ministry, and by the Canadian ambassador in Baghdad.

KING HUSAYN SPEAKS AT BANQUET HOSTED BY WALDHEIM

JN262027 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt from speech by King Husayn at dinner hosted by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in New York on 25 September--videotaped, in English]

[Text] We believe that a just peace in the Middle East is a cornerstone of a stable and enduring international order. I emphasize justice, because no stable international order can be rooted in injustice. The world has learned this lesson. Our area, too, knows this very well. The cause of upheavals and confrontation in our area has been the denial of justice to the Arab peoples who suffered most directly the shocks of aggression, homelessness and occupation.

The present problem in the Middle East was imposed on the Arabs, not chosen or created by them. First came the initial wave of unexpected aggression which left a vast number of Palestinians homeless and in exile. Then came the next wave which left the rest of them under occupation and the area in a state of trauma. The United Nations knows the way to a remedy. It is written in its charter and spelled out in specific resolutions. The Palestinian case is no exception to the large category where the principle of self-determination is applicable.

Arab lands are not an area where the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by conquest ceases to be valid. The Arab people (?come) to make their contribution to world peace in which they ardently believe, but they want the world to help them in achieving their own peace--the just peace. Mr Secretary General, I do hope that this session of the General Assembly will be fruitful and productive.

SHARAF INTERVIEWED ON KING HUSAYN'S UN VISIT

JN270646 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Interview with 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Jordanian Royal Hashemite Court, in New York on 25 September--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] His Majesty King Husayn's visit abounds with meetings and activities, such as his majesty's meetings with foreign ministers from states like Britain, France and Japan. What is the nature of the talks his majesty is holding with these personalities?

[Answer] All of his majesty the king's talks with officials and foreign ministers of the major states are being undertaken within the framework of the main objective of his majesty's UN visit and within the spirit of the speech his majesty delivered today. These talks and meetings are for the primary purpose of explaining Jordan's clear, frank and precise stand on developments of the last few months and on the efforts being exerted to achieve a peaceful settlement in the region, in addition to Jordan's relationship with the Palestine cause, the Palestinian commitments and the future. His majesty's second purpose is to submit, through this major world forum, the joint Arab stand, the principles of which were crystallized at the Bagdad Arab summit conference.

This stand must be submitted correctly, so that the world can understand the Arabs' complete adherence to their clear rights and the Arab nation's readiness to commit itself to a just peace and to contribute in its achievement. It should be clear that a new path to a just peace-- unlike the one taken to date by some international efforts--must be opened on the basis of recognition rather than denial of Arab rights and of respect for the Palestine cause and Palestinian outlooks rather than efforts to restrain them.

[Question] Some press reports indicate that His Majesty King Husayn will visit Washington and meet with President Carter or with a number of U.S. personalities. Does his majesty intend to visit Washington?

[Answer] His Majesty King Husayn had no plans in his program to pay a visit of a bilateral nature to Washington and the United States. The purpose of the UN visit is to submit the Jordanian and Arab viewpoint, by which Jordan abides, to the world public through its largest international forum and to hold comprehensive meetings on a wide scale and not within a bilateral framework. His Majesty King Husayn's program does not include a visit to Washington to meet with the U.S. President, though, of course, the king received Secretary of State Vance and held detailed talks with him. Contacts and dialog between Jordan and the United States have and will continue.

[Question] Can we consider His Majesty King Husayn's visit and the important historic speech he delivered at the UN General Assembly a good Jordanian initiative intended to find a comprehensive solution to the Mideast question?

[Answer] Neither His Majesty King Husayn's visit nor his historic speech can be considered a new Jordanian initiative, but they are a new link in the chain of continuous efforts undertaken by Jordan to submit the joint Arab stand to the world . They are also inseparable from the efforts Jordan exerts to unify, consolidate and crystallize a clear joint Arab stand. This aspect--the international aspect--complements Jordan's other efforts to build an Arab stand. This effort is also intended to offer a mature explanation of the Arab stand, in a manner that can be respected by the world and that does not sacrifice pan-Arab principles and commitments. At the same time, it offers the world a brilliant Arab countenance, which believes in just peace based on rights and respect for those rights. It also explains the total Arab commitment to the Palestine cause and rights, which are an inseparable part of Jordan's faith.

JESSE JACKSON ARRIVES IN AMMAN, MEETS CROWN PRINCE HASAN

JN262024 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] This afternoon His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the recent, received U.S. black leader Reverend Jesse Jackson and the delegation accompanying him. His Highness Prince Hasan outlined recent developments in the Palestinian issue and the efforts exerted by Jordan and other Arab countries to reach a just and lasting peace in the Middle East with the participation of all competent parties.

His highness reiterated Jordan's stand, which has been repeatedly emphasized by His Majesty King Husayn on various occasions, based on a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East achieved by a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including the Arab city of Jerusalem, and the securing of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination in their national homeland.

Using several documents, charts and photographs, His Highness Prince Hasan exposed Israel's predetermined plans aimed at further entrenching its control of the occupied Arab territories, primarily by encompassing Arab cities through intensive settlements and by linking the occupied territories' economy to Israel's.

Referring to Jordan's continuous aid to our people inside the occupied territories, his highness said that Jordan will continue to support our people's steadfastness against Israeli aggressive practices.

Replying to questions raised by members of the visiting delegation about Israel's right to live within secure borders, his highness the prince said: All peoples of this area have the right to enjoy security and peace, particularly the Palestinian people, who have long suffered from oppression whether inside the occupied Arab territories or in southern Lebanon. These people have been subject to almost daily raids and barbaric shelling.

Replying to another question on the best ways to enable the occupied territories' inhabitants to determine their future, Prince Hasan stressed the vital need to secure a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, then to secure a neutral international supervision through which the inhabitants of the occupied territories will be able to determine their future free of any kind of pressure.

Reverend Jesse Jackson and the delegation accompanying him arrived from the occupied West Bank via King Husayn Bridge today. They were welcomed by Butrus Salah, under secretary of the Information Ministry.

Reverend Jackson denied that two members of his delegation withdrew, preferring to stay in Israel. He told journalists that all members of his delegation are with him. He emphasized that Israel firmly opposed his delegation's desire to meet Yasir 'Arafat. Jackson explained that he came to the Middle East in order to tell the whole world that the issue of the Palestinian people's sufferings is meeting increasing concern in the United States.

Referring to Andrew Young's resignation, Jackson expressed his belief that this incident has created an atmosphere of increasing concern over the Palestinian issue. He added that Young's resignation has greatly encouraged U.S. black leaders to reconsider their ethical stands regarding the Middle East issue.

AL-HUSS DISCUSSES CHANCES FOR ARAB SUMMIT

NC251335 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 24-30 Sep 79 pp 18-25 NC

[MONDAY MORNING correspondent Mona as-Said interview "last week" with Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, presumably in Beirut]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the light of the contacts that have been made so far, what are the chances of a special Arab summit being held on the south Lebanese problem?

[Answer] There appears to be little chance at this point that a special summit will be held on the south, since an Arab summit is already scheduled for November, in accordance with an agreement reached during the (October 1978) Baghdad summit. That summit will be held soon and the south Lebanese issue will be a major one on its agenda. We are trying to bring the date of this summit forward, if at all possible.

[Question] But the chances of a special summit on the south are dim?

[Answer] They are, for obvious reasons. One of them is that there is little time between now and November to organize a special summit. During this time, there is the ordinary session of the General Assembly, which is bound to draw a number of Arab chiefs of state and foreign ministers. Later, in October, the Arab League Council is expected to meet at foreign minister level. This leaves little time for a special summit on south Lebanon before the summit already decided for November. That is what we found out during our direct contacts with some Arab presidents and kings at the Havana summit of non-aligned nations and it is also the impression formed by the envoys of President Sarkis who carried the request for a special Arab summit on south Lebanon to the Arab chiefs of state. It is to be noted that our request stressed the need for an Arab summit devoted to the south Lebanon issue, for two reasons:

One is that we consider the need for such a summit an urgent one and the element of speed important. We had therefore hoped that a summit on the south could be held before the scheduled November summit.

The other reason is that we did not want the south Lebanese problem to be discussed in the context of a broader issue, like the Middle East issue--first because we did not want to detract from the importance of the south Lebanese problem and second because we did not want the solution of the south Lebanese issue to be linked with the solution of any other issue, including the Middle East crisis. There is not one Arab country, especially in the Middle East, which is not in one way or another affected by the Palestinian issue, and therefore by the Middle Eastern issue, albeit in differing degrees. We in Lebanon have been and continue to be affected by this issue and its evolution, perhaps more than any other Arab people, for well-known reasons. But we must recognize the fact that all Arab peoples, despite the effects the crisis is having on them, have been able to coexist with it in such a way as to allow them to stand steadfast pending the just solution of the Palestinian problem.

In Lebanon, however, the crisis which erupted in 1975 created a situation which has spawned a chronic problem, a Lebanese problem, which in one of its most violent aspects is embodied in the south today. Developments have pushed the Lebanese cause into a position which has turned it into a pressure force working against the Palestinian cause, a situation which is damaging both the Palestinian and the Lebanese causes. That is why I say it has become absolutely necessary to find that coexistence formula between the Lebanese and Palestinian causes, pending the final solution.

[Question] Lebanese politicians, the Lebanese press and sometimes even Lebanese officials have been criticizing the Arabs for dereliction of duty in south Lebanon. But the question remains: If the summit is held, exactly what will Lebanon ask the Arab leaders to do?

[Answer] It would be improper to speak about Arab dereliction of duty, but we feel we are entitled to say that we expect our brothers the Arabs to play a more active and more effective role in helping Lebanon overcome its crisis, especially in the south. Since the south Lebanese issue is a joint Arab issue, dealing with it should be a joint Arab responsibility, especially in view of the fact that the steadfastness of the south constitutes the steadfastness of all Arabs in the face of Israel, the common enemy. The south of Lebanon needs Arab support in all its forms--political, diplomatic and economic. I am among those who hold that the Arab community, should it unite, would have considerable weight on the international level and the ability to pressure the international community into helping Lebanon out of its crisis. The Arabs as a united community would have an international weight which they cannot have as individual, scattered states--an international weight which is embodied by their position and capabilities. So far, the Arabs have not thrown their weight behind the Lebanese issue--or, more accurately, the south Lebanese issue. It is our hope that they will as a result of the Arab summit conference we have called for. We are hoping that the Arabs will in this conference unify their position on south Lebanon and take the appropriate decisions to throw their full weight behind Lebanon as it puts its case to the world. If this happens, there is no doubt that the picture will change.

I can never allow myself to speak about Arab "deteliction of duty," but I do as I said, expect the Arabs to throw their full weight behind us after we unify our conception of matters with them during the coming summit conference. We are pinning great hopes on this.

[Question] Can you tell us specifically what Lebanon will be asking the Arab chiefs of state to do?

[Answer] We are counting on developing a unified position with the PLO which we can take to the Arab summit conference--in agreement with Syria, in view of the fact that Syria has a special role in Lebanon. In other words, we are hoping to go to the Arab summit conference with a Lebanese-Palestinian accord, a unified position which would guarantee the success of the summit. With this in mind, we are making the necessary contacts with the officials of the PLO. My meeting with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee in Havana was part of this effort, as was my meeting with Mr. Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, upon my return from Havana. We will continue our contacts with the leaders of the PLO at all levels with a view to achieving the Lebanese-Palestinian accord with which we can realize the desired results at the summit conference.

As for the details of what we will request at the summit, it would be premature to go into them now.

[Question] Do you believe that any differences between Lebanon, the PLO and Syria can lead to the failure of the proposed Arab summit?

[Answer] As I have already said, we are continuing our discussions with officials of the PLO, and the officials in Syria are being kept abreast of these developments. We are counting on going to the summit conference with a Lebanese-Palestinian accord and with Syrian support. I therefore consider any talk of our going to the summit with PLO-Lebanese differences superfluous.

[Question] Is the Lebanese Government satisfied with the recent European and American communiques on Lebanese issues--especially the statement issued by the EEC foreign ministers after their meeting in Dublin, which condemned Israeli attacks on Lebanon and supported Lebanese sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity? Do you detect any favorable evolution in the American position on south Lebanon?

[Answer] We appreciate all the positive positions which have been adopted by some European countries and the European Community on the situation in Lebanon. We also appreciate some of the statements and positions recently declared by some American officials and congressmen, including Congressman Paul Findley. We appreciate all this and consider it a service to the interests of the Lebanese cause. We will continue our efforts to translate these positions into tangible results serving the interest of security, stability and peace in Lebanon.

[Question] The statements of Mr. Findley and other congressmen aside, have you detected any positive development in the American attitude toward south Lebanon?

[Answer] I can say nothing definite about that; we have to wait and see the results.

[Question] Regarding the Lebanese Army: Are there any plans to expand its area of operations by deploying it in down-town Beirut, for instance, or west Beirut, or southern towns like Tyre and An-Nabatiyah?

[Answer] The wider deployment of the army is a function of the development of its capabilities, and the development of army capability is what the army command and the political authorities are working for. As those capabilities grow, it is only natural that the army's security functions will also grow. But in the development of the army's security duties, there are priorities. Our first priority is to fill the security gaps in the country. The army must first go to the areas where there are no legal forces. We are now thinking primarily in terms of bolstering army presence in south Lebanon, which has neither any legal forces nor any forces attached to the Lebanese authorities. Talks on this matter are under way, and we hope that we will, in the not too distant future, produce tangible results which would set the minds of the steadfast people of the south at east.

[Question] So we can say that a Lebanese Army force will be sent to the south shortly?

[Answer] Definitely, that is what we are working for.

[Question] Is there any truth to the reports about an approaching meeting between you and former President Sham'un?

[Answer] In principle, I have no objection to meeting with anyone in Lebanon, but before we talk about meetings we must consider the results. For any meeting of this sort there should be adequate preparation, so that the desired results can be achieved. But in principle, I have no objection to meeting with President Sham'un.

[Question] So the reports are true? There is a meeting planned?

[Answer] I have nothing to add.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS CLASHES AMONG SYRIANS

NC270754 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 27 Sep 79 NC

[Text] There have been clashes among the Syrian 'Alawites and Sunnites in Al-Batrun and Kafr 'Ubayda townships. The two sides exchanged heavy gunfire. The commands concerned contained the clash quickly. The wounded persons were removed to Al-Haykaliyah hospital in Tripoli. The inhabitants of Al-Batrun and Kafr 'Ubayda could not determine the number of casualties or the reasons for the clash. The inhabitants were compelled to stay at home because of the heavy gunfire.

It was learned late last night that the five Syrian officers who were mainly responsible for the clashes have been withdrawn from Al-Batrun and Kafr 'Ubayda.

VOL REPORTS 'ARAFAT MEETING WITH SHI'ITE DEPUTIES

NC261555 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] A 2 and 1/2-hour meeting between Shi'ite deputies and Palestinian figures ended at 1600. Those attending on the Palestinian side were Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Jihad and Abu al-Walid; while those attending on the Shi'ite side were the deputy leader of the Supreme Shi'ite Council, Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din; Deputies Rafiq Shahin, Mahmud 'Ammar, 'Abd al-Latif az-Zayn, Husayn al-Husayni; and Finance Minister Dr 'Ali al-Khalil.

A sharp exchange of views took place during the meeting concerning the Palestinian practices in the south--which have led to the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of Shi'ites in addition to the destruction of homes and evacuation of the area's inhabitants up to Tyre. Mr 'Arafat attempted to explain away the Palestinian practices as being one of the revolution's aims. He promised, as is his custom, to limit these practices and to comply with the Shi'ite demand to bring the army to the south and facilitate its deployment there.

It has been learned that a statement on the meeting will be issued.

The Palestinian delegation left the town of Az-Zahra', together with Minister Khalil in order to hold a dialog with the national movement related to the facilitation of the army's entry into the south.

VOICE OF HOPE ATTACKS GOVERNMENT BEHAVIOR

NC261742 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Political commentary: "A Complaint to Anyone but God Is a Humiliation"]

[Excerpt] Whenever the jug hits the jar [as heard] or whenever the Israeli planes hit the saboteurs' positions, there is a hue and cry in Lebanon. Dr al-Huss becomes excited and Fu'ad Butrus rises to the occasion. The Butrus palace casino opens its doors to receive the ambassadors of the great states. After this, orders are sent to Ghassan Tuwayni to play a tragicomic scene at the theater of the United Nations and the Security Council. A complaint to the Security Council is a right reserved by the virgin girl [Lebanon] to be compensated for the loss of her honor. Lebanon may also resort to other measures, such as calling for the convocation of an Arab summit. In this case, letters are written as death announcements. The result is that the Arab kings and presidents sent a stream of cables of condolences praising the qualities of the deceased and his good deeds for the Arabs and Arabism. Thus, the chapter is closed and God loves the benevolent.

This time, however, Minister Butrus--the great Butrus, excuse me--has gone to the UN platform to explode his super hydrogen bomb, a bomb which will be ten times more powerful than the bomb of his worthy predecessor, Sulayman Franjiyah. He will be applauded by the reds, blacks and some yellows. He will then return to occupied Lebanon to receive a cable of thanks and a kiss of appreciation from Al-Asad and 'Arafat because he will have rendered a service to Arabism and to the Palestinian issue--the Arabs' primary issue of crimes, which is naturally expounded in the newspapers and magazines and on color and black and white television screens. The storm will then subside and a bomb will explode here and there. The patient Lebanese people will sigh deeply; some will say nothing can be done and others will say a complaint to anyone but God is a humiliation.

Ladies and gentlemen, my listeners: I believe I am not divulging a secret when I say that in its present status under Syrian-Palestinian occupation, Lebanon does not know who to complain to or against whom to lodge its complaint. It complains to the Security Council, knowing that the Security Council has complicated every issue it has dealt with. Has the Security Council succeeded in solving the Korean, Vietnamese, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Angolan, Ethiopian, Nigerian or Irish problems or, above all, the Middle East problem? Therefore, a complaint to the Security Council has no practical value. It is like a forged check for which there are no funds. If a complaint is necessary, let it be lodged against the Palestinians, who are the cause of the Israeli raids and operations. Who can deprive Israel of its right to self-defense? Who can prevent it from taking measures against the dangers and tragedies caused by the Palestinian presence near the Israeli cities and villages? Who can force Israel not to act against the Palestinians, whose hands are smeared with the blood of children from many Israeli cities and villages? Who can prevent the Israeli people from demanding their democratic state to defend the life of its citizens? Can the Security Council be so insolent as to demand that Israel offer its sons and daughters as a sacrifice to the monster of destruction and for the sake of the beautiful eyes of Fu'ad Butrus and his government or Yasir 'Arafat and his gang?

TISHRIN ATTACKS 'TWO-FACED U.S. POLICY' IN MIDEAST

JN250947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Israel Exposes the United States," TISHRIN says: Two significant statements made by the Zionist enemy's leaders expose U.S. intentions and point a finger of accusation at the Carter administration for its role in completing the usurpation of the Palestinian soil and in dispersing and annihilating the Palestinian people.

The first statement was made by the enemy's foreign minister, Moshe Dayan. Dayan said that during the Camp David meetings, the United States advised Israel to purchase land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip instead of confiscating it. The second statement was made by the enemy's war minister, Weizman, who said it would be naive to believe that Israel does not consult the United States on the use of U.S. weapons in its operations against southern Lebanon. Naturally, the U.S. administration was not able to refute these two statements, thereby proving their veracity.

The U.S. administration's record, whether Republican or Democrat, is full of examples of support and assistance for the Zionist aggression. However, the record of the Democratic administrations include more examples than those of the Republicans in aiding the operation of usurping Palestinian soil. It was in Truman's era that the decision to partition Palestine was adopted and the Zionist entity established. It was in Johnson's era that Israel launched its June 1967 aggression and occupied the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Sinai. Today, during Carter's administration, the process of swallowing up the Palestinian land continues, as does the dispersion of its inhabitants. Not content with this, the Carter administration has made it even easier for the Zionist enemy to continue the process of annihilation and disperson of the Palestinian people in southern Lebanon.

Israel's actions expose the evil U.S. intentions, while the U.S. administration states its desire to seek a just and comprehensive settlement and tries to dupe some Arabs with the presumed advantages of the Camp David conspiracy, depicting it as a first step in halting the Israeli expansion and enabling the Palestinian people to determine their destiny in future. The United States secretly facilitates Israel's mission and provides it with the necessary means for war, so that it can swallow up the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The scheme is clear. It consists of attempting a fait accompli against the Arab nation and the entire world by having the Zionist settlers purchase the lands with their owner's consent, thereby nullifying the Palestinian people's right to return and to self-determination.

TISHRIN adds: This two-faced U.S. policy reflects the extent of political and moral bankruptcy in the United States in order to secure control over oil resources and to protect its supplies. The United States has relinquished all moral and legal principles. It is even ready to annihilate an entire people in order to guarantee Israeli hegemony over the area. However, the Carter administration is mistaken if it believes it is working in the U.S. public's long-term interests.

The enormity of the crime should be an incentive for all Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities and to confront the Israeli occupation and its aggression against southern Lebanon. The Arab nation possesses a free will and great potentials, which will enable it to deter the U.S. flouting of the people's rights and to reply to the intransigent Zionist entity. History will never forgive those who do not act to protect Arab rights.

MENA ON PROGRESSIVE FRONT MEETING, ACTS OF VIOLENCE

NC261456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1333 GMT 26 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Damascus, 26 September--the National Progressive Front, which is ruling Syria under the domination of the 'Alawite Ba'th, has been holding meetings since 19 September. The front, which includes the leaders of the parties allied with the Ba'th Party, has discussed the deteriorating situation in Syria and the next steps that should be taken to face the security disturbances.

The majority of the members called for the dismissal of Rif'at al-Asad, the Syrian president's brother, and for the removal of the security officials who were chosen by Rif'at al-Asad. Knowledgeable sources say that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will assume the post of vice president, which has been newly created to appease the Sunnite community. However, the new post will have no power.

It is to be noted that despite strict, radical security measures acts of violence are continuing. The latest such act involved a raid on Al-Mujtahid hospital in Damascus, in which three 'Alawite doctors and two Christian doctors were abducted and later murdered. While in Damascus, an 'Alawite major general, Muhammad Jamil an-Nada, was murdered on 19 September. The major general was a top-ranking artillery officer. Therefore, the Syrian command recalled a large number of 'Alawite officers serving within the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon to assume the command of a number of units in Syria.

Meanwhile, Syria has taken strict security measures along its borders with Iraq out of fear of what Iraq might do in the wake of Syria's participation in the latest failed coup against Saddam Husayn--particularly since attempts to mediate between the Syrian and Iraqi presidents during the Havana summit failed. It will be recalled that Saddam Husayn refused even to shake hands with Al-Asad.

LIBYA

PRESENCE OF NORTH KOREAN PILOTS, SOVIET 'ADVISERS' REPORTED

Paris DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French Sep 79 p 9 WA

[Text] Two squadrons of the Libyan Air Force based at Banbah which are equipped with MIG-21's have been made available to North Korean personnel who are acting not only as pilots for these aircraft but also taking care of their maintenance. It should also be noted that the number of Soviet "advisers" in Libya is soon to be increased from 2,000 to 5,500.

MOROCCO

ISTIQLAL PARTY SENDS MESSAGE TO EUROPEAN CP'S ON SAHARA

LD221549 Rabat MAP in English 1244 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 22 Sep (MAP)--The Istiqlal Party's Commission for Foreign Relations addressed to the European communist parties (French, Spanish and Italian) currently meeting in Madrid, a message related to the "Sahara question".

The Istiqlal commission expressed its astonishment that "no Moroccan political organization was invited to attend this meeting.

It also [illegible]iled the process of decolonizing the Moroccan Sahara, insisting namely that th[illegible]ent tension prevailing in the region is artificially created by the Algerian [illegible]ders who have expansionist and hegemonist aims toward Morocco and the Moroccan people.

The Istiqlal Party's commission finally invited the three communist parties to examine the possibility of a meeting with the Moroccan political organizations, in order to consider the "Sahara questions" from another point of view different from the Algerian propaganda.

BOUCETTA PROTESTS EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES' POSITION

LD261328 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Casablanca--In a statement to MAP, M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, commented on the joint communique issued by the communist parties of Spain, France and Italy at the end of their recent meeting in Madrid. Mr Boucetta explained that not only did the meeting come as a surprise and lack an agenda, but it was also a real and improper interference in the internal affairs of another country. By what right, the minister of state asked, do some parties, even if they are communist parties, want to take the place of colonialism? There is no need to ask these parties to devote themselves to studying the problem of colonialism when these parties are communist.

Regrettably, we have had similar previous experiences with these parties in the past, in particular during the political and armed struggle which our people waged under their king, and especially on 11 January 1944 when this people expressed its determination for independence. If we came up against obstacles from France at that time, it was, I am sorry to say, from the side of the French Communist Party.

He added that the recent attitude adopted by these parties is bewildering. We can only ask these parties to take into consideration the fact that the Moroccan people have unanimously decided to defend their territorial integrity and also to take into consideration the fact that as far as Morocco is concerned the question is that of a (?basic) problem, that a European colonial power used to occupy part of Moroccan soil, and that the Moroccan people are struggling for the liberation of that part in accordance with the principles of international law.

BOUCETTA MAKES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR UNITED NATIONS

LD261330 Rabat MAP in English 1255 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Casablanca, Sep 26 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left here Tuesday for New York where he will attend the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Before his departure, Boucetta said to journalists that "the UN General Assembly is an occasion for the whole world to examine problems related to peace, development, and all the other questions that interest the international community. It is thus an occasion for Morocco to participate in this dialogue and express its opinion regarding the evolution of world affairs."

"The decolonization of the African Continent will constitute one of the main questions examined by this session along with the problem of the Middle East and more especially the Palestinian issue", added Boucetta, who recalled that Morocco grants an unconditional support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

About the Moroccan Sahara, Boucetta said that "the Moroccan delegation will spare no effort to explain once again that this question is mainly related to Morocco's recovery of its territories. It is a question of territorial integrity. Decolonization has been achieved thanks to the struggle led by the whole of the Moroccan people and the inhabitants of the occupied provices and to the negotiations with the administering power."

"We shall also try to explain to the participants that Morocco is ready to cooperate and to make of the Saharan regions, from the Atlantic coast to the Red Sea, a zone of co-operation instead of a zone of war, in order to achieve economic development in the Maghreb as well as in the Arab, the African and even the European worlds," stated further Boucetta.

About the impact of an Arab-African cooperation, as it was suggested by King Hassan II of Morocco, Boucetta said that a conference of the countries bordering the Sahara cannot but strengthen cooperation and understanding between the member countries of the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and give an impulse to the development of the Sahara.

"His majesty the king especially entrusted me with explaining this initiative to the UN secretary general," added Boucetta.

On the other hand, Boucetta indicated that he will preside over, on behalf of Morocco which is acting president of the Islamic Conference, the session of this conference that will be held in New York next October 8. During this session, the member countries will elect the Islamic Conference secretary general, and will coordinate the action of the Islamic countries at the UN General Assembly.

AOSARIO CONDEMNS ALGERIAN DETENTION CAMPS

LD261515 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In Ottawa yesterday, Ahmed Rashid, secretary general of AOSARIO--the Association of peoples of the Sahara formerly under Spanish rule--issued a press communique condemning the detention of families of Saharan origin as hostages in camps in Southern Algeria. The communique says that the AOSARIO movement wants to draw the attention of the international public to the danger of the disguised war being waged by Algeria against Morocco, mass murder and physical liquidation of the families who refuse (?detention) and try to escape from the detention camps to return to the homeland.

The communique explains that the so-called POLISARIO is nothing but a facade behind which are Algerian regular forces and the mercenaries who belong to numerous neighboring state and the Touareqs of Algeria. When the Algerian authorities try to make believe that they have nothing to do with the tension in the western north African region, they aim at diverting attention away from a problem that concerns only the expansionist objectives of the Algerian Government in Africa and the Third World. The communique adds that the triviality of such a policy is abundantly clear. Algeria aims at obtaining an outlet on the Atlantic to export its minerals abroad.

The AOSARIO communique says that the movement, with its political and military potential, decided at the beginning of this month to wage armed war inside Algerian territory itself. It has inflicted great losses on the enemy. It is determined to continue its operations against the Algerian Army until the full liberation of all families detained by the Algerian rule.

WESTERN SAHARA

ORAN: MOROCCO MAINTAINING IMPERIALIST INTERESTS IN AREA

LD262252 Oran Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

["Maghreb of People's" program commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, brothers and sisters: God's peace and grace be with you from the Maghreb of the peoples. The Arab nation is going through a dangerous phase in its struggle for dignity, glory and [word indistinct]. It is a phase distinguishable by a popular and mass struggle. At the same time, it is distinguished by the betrayal of the Arab nation by some of its leaders because of their stands and their treachery. Since the beginning of the fifties the Arab people have been able to unify their ranks and raise the banner of struggle and [word indistinct] against the [word indistinct] colonialism. In fact, they destroyed its bases and pillars.

The rotten monarchy was toppled in Egypt under the leadership of the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who was able to raise high the world of the Arabs and to work (?for) Egypt to raise the banner of struggle against [word indistinct] and backwardness in Egypt and [word indistinct]. He succeeded in this by virtue of the determination and the will of the Egyptian people. The pro-British monarchy in Iraq fell. The Algerian people were able to score brilliant victories in the course of the Arab struggle and crowned their military victories by (?gaining) their independence and self-determination. The fraternal Libyan people in their turn were able to get rid of the defunct monarchist regime which was a sham regime while the real power was controlled by the exploiting Western countries. At the same time, the Maghreb peoples waged a major battle against backwardness and to get rid of the vestiges of colonialism.

While this process, brothers, has produced brillant results in some areas of this (?region), it has not achieved anything in other (?parts) in view of the links of their regimes with imperialism and the nature of the exploiting feudalist system. Some countries of the Arabian Gulf have marched forward achieving some results for their peoples. The Yemeni people in the north were able to destroy the regime of the imam. In the south, an Arab country that believed in the Arab people and their ability to act emerged after destroying the pillars of the British colonial system, which overshadowed the country for a very long period.

The strategic position of the Arab world, its geopolitical position and its varied and numerous resources, were among the most important reasons that made imperialism concentrate specifically on it and increase (?the plunder) and exploitation in order to maintain its interests there, interests which foremost were military, economic and political. Brothers, it would not have been easy for imperialism to carry out this task without relaying on agent pawns not only from the midst of the Arab nation but from the leaders of this nation. Imperialism and colonialism tried to work seriously and effectively to topple any regime which did not serve their interests or did not fight for their aims. However, they were unsuccessful. Despite their attempts and intrigue to create instability and confusion, they were incapable and became exhausted in the face of the will of the peoples and the leaderships of this nation who believe in and are faithful to this homeland and the nation.

The tripartite aggression against Egypt and the 5 June war in 1967 and other attempts in the Arab world such as causing dissension in Lebanon and in North Yemen were nothing but planned operations by colonialism and imperialism and by their agents in Tel Aviv to halt the revolutionary march in the Arab region. All plans failed despite the defeat of 1967. However, the subversive action against the Arab nation has not ended, because the Arab struggle, especially the Palestinian struggle, has always been a source of anxiety for imperialism and a source of threat to the imperialist interests in the region.

Imperialism has succeeded in embracing the traitorous Egyptian regime whose president turned his back on all the Arab, Palestinian and international victories of the Arab nation. Imperialism has found him the best, in addition to Israel, to act the role of the defender of its interests. Attention has been focused on As-Sadat after the downfall of the shah of Iran under the blows of the Muslim Iranian people. After imperialism was somewhat reassured about its interests in the Middle East, it once again turned to the Arab Maghreb. It has not found anyone better than the royal regime to play the same role given to As-Sadat. This is because the Moroccan regime has traditional links with imperialism and its agents. Thus has come about the division of roles between the two regimes in Egypt and Morocco for the one target; namely, to maintain the imperialist interests in the Arab region and to work to shackle the two Arab peoples in Egypt and Morocco with all repressive and exploiting means.

Will imperialism succeed in this, or is it relying on tools and puppets which at any moment could be replaced by other tools the way it happened recently to Bokassa in Central Africa? (?The truth) is that peoples, whatever the case may be and however clever were the [word indistinct] numbing operations, will not remain idle forever. [Word indistinct] whether the case is in Egypt or in Morocco, imperialism and its agents will not succeed in their maneuvers against the glorious Arab nation which is now beginning to know that its fate lies in solidarity and the strengthening of its ranks more than at any other time in the past to defeat those who are lying in wait for it and those who are trying to abort its struggle for liberation, progress and prosperity.

DISAGREEMENT MARKS OPENING OF AUTONOMY ROUND IN ALEXANDRIA

TA261122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 TA

[Text] A fierce argument developed at the opening of the autonomy talks in Alexandria between the heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, and the head of the U.S. delegation took the Egyptian position. The Egyptian prime minister said that Israel's decision to allow the purchase of lands in the territories is a stumbling block in the way of the efforts to achieve a comprehensive agreement. The Egyptian foreign minister said that this decision has created a crisis of credibility between the two countries.

Dr Ghali said: The purpose of the discussions here was to set up a Palestinian authority in the territories; Israel's decision creates faits accomplis, and the question arising then is what is the goal of the talks. Minister Shmu'el Tamir explained to the participants of the opening session Israel's decision, saying that its draft resolution had been on the government's agenda for a long time. Minister Burg said the decision pertains to purchasing lands which the inhabitants of the territories will voluntarily sell.

Further Report

TA262036 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpt] Our correspondent on Arab affairs Ehud Ya'ari reports from Alexandria that, despite the differences of opinion, the parties have started to conduct a substantial discussion on the system of elections to the administrative council that will exercise autonomy. Our correspondent reports that the Israeli delegation may favor the implementation of personal regional elections, that is to say, a system according to which Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District will be divided into electoral districts where the candidates will be public figures and not lists.

We have an excerpt of the argument during the opening session of the autonomy talks. [begin videotape--in English]

[Israeli Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir--in progress]... And in a more ambiguous way, the law which prevailed in the Gaza area. There was, in fact, a racial discrimination against Jews relating to the purchase of land in those areas: in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. We have decided, quite some time ago, that this abnormal situation should be eliminated. In the territory of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip it was simply inconceivable to any well-meaning Israeli or to any well-meaning human being to say: In this portion of land boycott prevails, discrimination remains and Jews are barred from the normal process of buying or selling land at free will.

[Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali] Mr President, may I initially (?declare) to disagree with what was said by Minister Tamir. This is a main issue, unfortunately, because what is the aim of this negotiation? What we said together many times is to try to obtain the participation of the Palestinians. Without the participation of the Palestinians this will continue to be a purely academic discussion without any future. Certainly, the decision that was taken by your Cabinet allowing to buy land in the West Bank and in Gaza will not help the Palestinians to participate in this process. This is number one and it is very important that this reaction is made clear. You are creating a new crisis of confidence at the same day, one year after the Camp David agreements.

The second basic idea is that according to the peace treaty which we have concluded together, we agreed to respect the resolution of the United Nations, and the United Nations Charter is a basic law for both Egypt, the United States and Israel.

Without the United Nations law we cannot continue to negotiate. It is essential to have certain basic law. And, again, on 13 October 1978, while we were negotiating with you at Blair House, we presented a memorandum asking: Let us do certain--at that time we used the word unilateral gesture--to create the climate of confidence. The unilateral gesture which you are doing is creating exactly the opposite. You are creating a climate of crisis, not only at the level of the Palestinian public opinion but at the level of the Arab public opinion and you complicate the whole process of peace which we are trying to overcome.

Then, may I ask you a question: This resolution not to allow to buy land was decided by your own government, the Israeli Government, in 1967. Why 12 years later, suddenly, you decided, on the anniversary of the Camp David, to allow this? Do you believe that entering a purely judicial argumentation will help to create the atmosphere in which we encourage the Palestinians to participate in the peace process? I beg to differ with you. I believe that this is a main issue and, as I said at the beginning of my (?intervention), we must still have the Palestinians--and both of us agree about this--we must still have the Palestinians around this table, [otherwise] this will be an academic discussion. Thank you very much, Mr President.

[Chairman of Israeli autonomy delegation Dr Yosef Burg] I would like to say that I cannot see eye to eye the definition of this issue as a main issue. I believe it is built up artificially. The UN Charter speaks against acquisition by force but not against acquisition by money, if you pay for it. So, I believe you had a big gun but you shot in a very small (?yard).

[Shmu'el Tamir] I don't suggest you should make it a major issue, because if we shall react in the same spirit, taking anything which is somehow not according to our taste and develop it into a major issue, then we may be in trouble. We are on the right course. Let us not distract ourselves without relevance and proportion. Thank you, Mr President. [end videotape]

Ghali, Tamir on Disagreement

TA261623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Sep 79 TA

[Text] At the end of the first round of talks in Alexandria our political correspondent spoke with the main participants of today's sharp argument: Shmu'el Tamir and Butrus Ghali. First, we will listen to a special interview conducted by our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. [begin recording]

[Ghali--in English] I believe that the Egyptian point of view...I tried to explain that in this point of view this decision was a negative one. It is an obstruction to the peace process. What you are meaning--and all of us have agreed on it--that we....

[Correspondent translates the above and continues] What is needed--and all of us agreed on it--is Palestinian participation. It is clear that such a decision will not encourage the Palestinians to join the peace process. Ghali added that the decision is basically opposed to decisions adopted at the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and also contradicts the Geneva conference. Obviously, this decision creates another difficulty in the peace process. Does this issue have to be discussed at the autonomy talks, Ghali was asked. Ghali repolied: This is our opinion. [end recording]

Our correspondent heard Israeli Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir's views following the verbal confrontation at this morning's opening debate over the permission given to Israelis to purchase land in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. [begin recording]

[Tamir] We wanted to believe that the issue would not be raised. However, we were also prepared for the second possibility. The Egyptians chose to raise the issue, through the prime minister himself. He made his remarks in a very respectful and restrained manner. Nevertheless, he expressed his reservations about our decision. The chairman of our delegation, Dr Burg, asked me to reply to those remarks. I explained our position--which is fundamental--that every person who believes in a free society, in equal rights and who opposes racial discrimination must recognize it. To put it simply, I said: A Jew can purchase land in New Jersey, in London and in Paris. So how can we prevent him from buying land in Bethlehem?

['Abadi] How do you feel about the fact that the debate was held in front of the journalists?

[Tamir] The chairmen had agreed in advance that there would be open debates. There is nothing wrong with it. I think that, sometimes, it is better to conduct an open debate in the presence of journalists than to hold a debate behind closed doors which is followed by piecemeal information given to the public. Perhaps this set a precedent for other debates to be held on certain issues. Had the debate been held behind closed doors, I would have said the same things I said in front of everybody. This is the spirit we pursue throughout the talks--correct and overt positions. Sometimes we agree, other times we agree to disagree, and thus we advance on the normalization process while looking for an arrangement for the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el in the framework of autonomy.

['Abadi] Do you think that the debate on this issue--especially in view of Butrus Ghali's sharp remarks during the meeting--to some extent clouds the atmosphere of the talks?

[Tamir] No, I do not think so. When Butrus Ghali said what he said, we sat and listened. Our reply was very overt and clear. However, the joint intention and purpose is to strengthen the peace and look for solutions to the real problems that still face us on the issue of autonomy. This is the way two sovereign nations at peace clarify disputed issues, even if they have differences of opinion. [end recording]

DAYAN COMMENTS ON PLO, RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

TA261411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpt] Now to New York where Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has been setting out his thinking on a number of issues including relations with the United States and the Jesse Jackson visit to Israel. From New York, Judith Lessing: [begin recording]

[Lessing] Foreign Minister Dayan has said that if anyone knows a better partner for Israel to rely on than the United States, he'd like to know it. Speaking in New York to the heads of major Jewish organizations, Mr Dayan said America had volunteered to help police the Sinai, taking on a commitment beyond what it had already agreed to. Talks in Washington last week over Sharm ash-Shaykh had gone smoothly, and yesterday's meeting between Minister Dayan and Secretary of State Vance had simply been to wind up details and make sure each side understands the other.

On the question of the Reverend Jesse Jackson's visit to the Middle East, Mr Dayan said it would have been better to have stayed out of delicate negotiations, and that he'd say the same to any American.

[Dayan--amidst applause] Not because you are a black or white but because we are dealing with a business very sensitive. We are now negotiating. We have the mechanism for that. It's very delicate.

You know that the Americans have been trying to convince the PLO to accept that formula of 242 for a couple of years, and they have been having enough contact and many, many reasons to try to convince them to accept it and they did not. How come that this gentleman Jackson is going there? Had it not been for Andrew Young being resigned, would Jackson go and do that? Absolutely not.

[Lessing] Mr Dayan's other business in New York will be to address the UN General Assembly tomorrow.

JESSE JACKSON VISITS WEST BANK, SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN STATE

TA261416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Sep 79 TA

[Text] U.S. black leader Jesse Jackson this morning visited Yad Vashem, the memorial to the Jewish victims of Nazism in Jerusalem. When he came out of the museum Jackson said that such a holocaust should not be allowed to happen to anyone, including the Palestinians.

At a service in a Lutheran church in the old city, Jackson stressed that American blacks supported Israel, and as he put it, challenged all acts of terrorism. He said he would urge the PLO to recognize Israel.

Later, after a visit to Nabulus, Jackson was carried on the shoulders of local citizens who shouted: Jackson, 'Arafat, an Arab Palestine. In his speech Jackson supported a Palestinian homeland that suggested the citizens of Judaea and the West Bank and Samaria change their tactics and take a leaf out of the book called black Americans.

PLO, JORDAN COORDINATING POLICY TOWARD WEST BANK

TA251906 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Sep 79 p 17 TA

[Yosef Tzuriyel article: "The PLO Decides to Whom Jordan Will Give Financial Aid in Judaea and Samaria"]

[Text] The illusions have flown sky-high. In East Jerusalem, Judaea and Samaria there is talk that there is an emerging agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat concerning the founding of a confederation between Jordan and Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Now it turns out that the two of them came to the conclusion that for now each of them will continue to conduct an independent policy until Israel shows willingness to retreat from the territories.

Two people close to Husayn returned to East Jerusalem from Amman on the eve of Rosh Hashana and, in contrast to what was expected, did not bring startling news with them. The two--Anwar al-Khatib and Muhammad (Abu Zuluf), held long talks with the top Jordanian leaders and were in Amman during the hurried meeting between Husayn and 'Arafat.

It has been learned from those close to Al-Khatib and (Abu Zuluf) that they heard details from Husayn and his staff about his expected political moves. They expressed their positions on the autonomy, the future of East Jerusalem and the settlements in Judaea and Samaria. There is no doubt that the main topic of the discussion between them and the Jordanian elite, and between Husayn and 'Arafat, was the confederation plan or another form of partnership between Jordan and the inhabitants of the territories.

All those who expressed their views on this issue thought that it was too early to deal with it and it would be preferable, at this stage, to concentrate on the political fight against Israel, a fight that would lead it to a declaration of its willingness to retreat.

The prevalent view, both among the Jordanian elite and the PLO leadership, is that any Jordanian-Palestinian declaration touching on the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip may serve Israel. Therefore, Jordan and the PLO should demand one thing: willingness to retreat. Afterward they will decide among themselves about the ways of cooperation.

In the framework of the joint fight to achieve Israel's withdrawal, they will demand more involvement by West European countries in the Israeli-Arab dispute. Husayn and 'Arafat believe that the European countries have been "ignored" and that from now on the Arab countries should be asked to use all their influence to persuade the Europeans to take an unequivocal position in favor of Israel's withdrawal.

'Arafat's visit to Spain--according to the evaluation heard in Amman--was a proof of what is possible but has not yet been done. This evaluation had an echo, although a weak one, in East Jerusalem. A few days after the visit to Madrid, a delegation from Judaea and Samaria visited the Spanish Consulate in East Jerusalem to express gratitude for the reception given to 'Arafat. From the short talk among the three people (the mayor of Al-Birah, the mayor of Bayt Sahur and the deputy mayor of Ramallah) it emerges that the Spanish consul is also pleased that his government hosted the PLO leader. He also thinks that the visit was overdue.

The autonomy program is occupying the Jordanian leaders, in spite of the fact that not one man from Judaea and Samaria has yet supported it openly. However, it appears that the PLO leadership is not certain of Husayn's opposition to this program and, as far as is known, 'Arafat asked Husayn to "close the issue" so that Egypt will remain the only Arab country supporting the autonomy.

The financial aid to the inhabitants of the territories was discussed extensively in Amman and also brought up in the talk between Husayn and 'Arafat. If there was anarchy in this area until a year ago, a joint Jordanian-PLO committee is now working in Judaea and Samaria, and it is deciding to whom to give, how much to give and under what conditions.

Although the committee is headed by the Jordanian minister for the "administered territories," [as published] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the PLO influence on its decisions is decisive, because the Arab countries who give the money regard the PLO as the body that must determine the ways to fight the Israeli military government.

It was decided that the heads of the local authorities and directors of the public organizations in East Jerusalem, Judaea and Samaria will be asked to submit budgets for the coming year. Based on them the committee will decide whom to help and with how much.

The general assumption is that the committee must achieve a situation in which local authorities and voluntary organizations will not need financial aid from the government of Israel and will feel confident that all the essentials will be supplied from the committee's funds.

KHOMEYNI CRITICIZES PARS FOR REPORTING BIASED NEWS

LD262330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] This morning, members of the Islamic society of the PARS NEWS AGENCY were received by imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and reported on some of the problems and the policy followed by this agency. At this meeting the imam made a speech: [read by announcer]

The changes observed in the nation will be a source of a kind of creative change resulting in universal changes and [word indistinct] changes, and it is ordered that the changes should be so that they will be followed by changes in your favor. You have observed that the progress achieved by the nation of Iran owes a great deal to the transformations which preceded it. We were a nation which had been transformed, under the all-round domination of foreigners and their subservients and their propaganda, to a shape which could accommodate the former regime. This is to say, our nation had gone through a transformation as a result of which the grounds for the acceptance of cruelty, of the satanic regime of Satan and his relatives and his bosses, were prepared. A change from a healthy human being to an unhealthy person occurred. People were diseased, pens were used to write against the interests of the nation and for the interests of Satan, and talk and behavior were all in such a way as to show that healthy nature had been changed. When that nature changes, foreign domination is the result. But thank God, then a change occurred toward the good, and it did not accommodate any of these suppressions anymore. It rose in opposition to the system of suppression in such a way that little children, the dear sisters and young and old brothers, regardless of their occupation, washed their hands of everything and went into the streets. They shouted in the streets that they did not want the former regime. They shouted: God Is Great. The satanic regime went and a regime which, God willing, will be Islamic will replace it. If we have transformed ourselves, it was in order to defend our country, defend against being plundered, defend against suppression with God providing the means, as we saw. For many long years the people of the country suffered and were suppressed. People had become estranged from that original nature which was the nature of God. They had adopted another nature and had become different, and their souls were ready to be subjected to any kind of degradation by anybody anywhere.

They would subject us to any degradation and we were supposed to have not said anything and should have remained indifferent. Advisers were coming from the United States and we were to accept them. If anybody raised a hand to hit us we were to hold our heads low or turn the other cheek. This was a result of being under pressure. God says: God changes not what is in a people until they change what is in themselves. We changed, you changed that state of acceptance to a nonacceptance. You did not want to be subjected to that cruelty anymore. That was why God Almighty supported you and expelled the oppressors. You should maintain this state. You should take care that this state is maintained. Your soul has changed to one that considers martyrdom a great privilege and abjectness and imitation a disgrace. This state should be maintained, and if you do so God will help you, too. God forbid that our soul should return to the previous state.

This is a divine tradition that work should be done by the means prevailing. When you are ready to submit to suppression then there will be someone to suppress you. The more you show humility toward oppressors, the further they press you. When you prepare to confront oppressors, then they retreat. The more you press them, the further they retreat. If you take one step back he will advance one step. If you advance one step they will retreat one step. This is a divine tradition.

You have proved yourselves that when steps were taken to eliminate Satan, they packed their bags and went and God willing, the remaining few will be eliminated soon.

What I wanted to say about PARS was that sometimes I see that the news is biased. Sometimes I see that a small item is enlarged. An item which does not exist or is probable should not be reported. This should be corrected. A news agency should be a news agency and report the news as it is. It should not favor one side. It should not enlarge or dwarf a news item. News agencies should be honest and if there are conspiracies in your agencies they should be cleaned out. There is no other way but to purge them. Once they have been purged then everything can be put right. I hope that you will succeed and heed the God Almighty and note that the country should be an Islamic country and the republic an Islamic one so that God will cut the hands of others.

BAZARGAN ADDRESSES AIR FORCE GRADUATION CEREMONY

LD261952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the graduation ceremony for the 11th session of the officer corps of the air force was held at the building of the air force staff. At this ceremony the first three officers of the session received their certificates from Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister. The ministers of labor, social welfare, arts and science, chief of the combined staff, and chiefs of staff of the air force and ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Khameneh'i, under secretary to the National Defense Ministry, and generals and officers of the air force were present at the ceremony.

After listening to the report of last year's operations at this college, the prime minister thanked and congratulated the air force personnel and said: This branch of the armed forces, because of its special equipment and activities, is favored by all the governments and nations around the world. The personnel of the air force played an important role in our revolution and showed support for the revolution in Iran in a unified and well organized manner.

Prime Minister Bazargan added: We do not deny the extent of activity and support which we received from other branches of the armed forces, the police and gendarmerie during the revolution, but the air force personnel, be it the technicians, NCO's or officers, quite obviously expressed their support for the revolution in Iran.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister said: Today after the victory of the revolution and at the time of reconstruction the need for the cooperation of the air force is felt quite strongly, and the need for strengthening this force with new equipment, personnel and also spiritually has been proved to us. Its participation, support and effective action in Kordestan, Gonbad, Sistan and Baluchestan have proved this point.

The prime minister then said: Of course, the armed forces have been influenced and weakened by the revolution and the ensuing incidents. But during the 8 months following the revolution we have witnessed the awakening of these forces and other nonmilitary forces and have compensated for these weaknesses with fresh recruitment and with a spirit of belief and obedience. The nation of Iran embraces you experienced and specialized officers with open arms and with hopes and expectations.

The policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is not a policy of disputation, separation and division, nor is it a policy of returning to the former state; our policy is a defensive policy aimed at defending the nation, our history and the reputation of the revolution and Islam.

You bear a heavy burden in this policy. I pray to God for health, prosperity and success for all of you.

The prime minister, together with those accompanying him in the ceremony, also visited the library of this college.

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS RATIFIES ARTICLES ON ASSEMBLY

LD262145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Here is a report from the council for the final examination of the draft constitution:

The council held a session this afternoon chaired by Ayatollah Montazeri, The five articles which were ratified deal with the method of forming the national consultative assembly and its changes. The articles are as follows:

Article 48--ratified by 60 votes in favor, and 1 abstention--the national consultative assembly shall be made up of the nation's representatives who shall be directly elected by means of a secret ballot; bills approved by the majority of the deputies are binding on the whole nation. Conditions governing the deputies and voters shall be set out by law.

Article 49--ratified by 59 votes in favor, and 6 abstentions--in wartime and during military occupation, on the recommendation of the president, with a three-fourths majority approval of all the delegates and the approval of the council of the guardians, elections in the areas under occupation or throughout the country will be stopped for a certain period, and in the event of a new majls not having been formed the former majlis will continue its work.

Article 52--ratified by 57 votes in favor, 1 vote against and 4 abstentions--the procedures for the election of the speaker, other officers, the number of committees, the length of their tenure and matters related to debates and disciplinary measures shall be set out by the internal regulations of the assembly.

Article 53--ratified by 64 votes in favor, and 2 abstentions--it the first session of the assembly the deputies shall take the following oath and sign it: I, the signatory of this document, swear by God Almighty, the holy Koran and my own honor to safeguard the fruits of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation and the principles of the Islamic Republic and to protect faithfully and honestly the trust laid on us by the nation. I also swear to execute my duties as a deputy piously and to devote myself to the independence and the progress of the country and the protection of the rights of the nation; to defend the sanctity of the constitution and refrain from saying, writing and expressing any opinion contrary to the independence of the country and freedom of the people.

Religious minorities shall take this oath by swearing on their own holy book. Deputies not present at the first session should take the oath at the first session at which they are present.

Article 55--ratified by 48 votes in favor, 3 votes against and 12 abstentions--the president and ministers may individually or collectively attend the meeting of the assembly. Should the assembly require the presence of the president, the prime minister or a minister he is obliged to attend the meeting of the assembly, and should he request to be heard his request will be accepted. Request for the presence of the president at the assembly should be approved by the majority. The president and ministers can take their advisers with them to meetings of the assembly.

Proposal on Presidency

LD262022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] An item chosen from ETTELA'AT considers a proposal for the Council of Experts by one of the deputies of this council: The Council of Experts will approve the principles concerning the president, the consultative assembly and the guardians' council, but will leave the right to draw up the rest of the principles of the constitution to the imam. The imam will choose a few members of the Council of Experts to continue the work and, eventually, he will form an assembly composed of the high-ranking judges, lawyers, sociologists, psychologists and writers and will charge them with the task of cooperating in the drawing up of the constitution. This assembly, in a period which will not exceed 4 months, will draw up the document of liberty of the Iranian nation. After its completion the Council of Experts will be recalled, and the members of the Council of Experts will hold their meetings in Qom. During a period which shall not exceed 1 week they will finally approve the constitution, and then it shall be put to a referendum. Taking part in the deliberations of the consultative assembly will automatically be regarded as approval for the bills which are sent to it. Concerning the presidency, it is in the interest of the country and the revolution for Imam Khomeyni to accept the presidency for life so that the country will become orderly and so that the revolution can move forward in the right direction.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS THREE OIL AGREEMENTS

JN261231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 26 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 26 Sep--Citing informed sources, the newspaper Tehran TIMES reports that Iran is reviewing all oil agreements it had concluded with several other countries.

The paper says that the government has decided to cancel two agreements with South Africa to build an oil refinery there, as well as an agreement by which Iran would participate in oil prospecting in Greenland.

The paper adds that the government considers its agreements with India, South Korea and Britain to prospect for oil in the Caspian Sea in joint projects to be beneficial.

It will be recalled that Iran had a 50 percent share in building an oil refinery in South Korea.

NAVY COMMANDER ON EXERCISES, PURCHASE OF SPARE PARTS

LD270930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Commodore Madani, the commander of the navy, during his inspection yesterday afternoon of the destroyer Zaal, which had dropped anchor at Abadan, said in an exclusive interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that, according to reports from operational commanders, the navy's exercises have been most successful. Commodore Madani expressed his sincere thanks to his colleagues in the Navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic. He added: We hope to be able in the future to hold joint exercises with the participation of air, naval and ground forces, as well as the gendarmerie, police and revolution guards.

Speaking about the presence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf and in Bahrain, the commander of the navy said: The presence of these forces in that country is nothing new and it will not have the slightest effect upon our resolve.

We are stubborn and aware of our obligations. We have sufficient capability. Asked whether there was a need to purchase military equipment from abroad, Commodore Madani said: We do not want to live inside a closed wall. We are in contact with the world, and we also have private [as heard] economic and other ties. To the extent that we must maintain the navy as a living and active force, we shall purchase spare parts from foreign countries. This decision rests with the Iranian nation, the Islamic government and the leadership of the revolution.

WALL STREET JOURNAL REPORTER ASKED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

LD262210 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the officials of the National Guidance Ministry have asked the Indian reporter Mohan Chandra who works for the American WALL STREET JOURNAL to leave Iranian territory as soon as possible. The managing director of the Foreign Press Department of the Ministry of National Guidance, 'Ali Behzadnia, in an interview with PARS said: The Indian journalist will be expelled from Iran for not abiding by the regulations set for the foreign journalists and having illegal connections with some news agencies which have been closed by the Ministry of the National Guidance. Behzadnia said: The expulsion of the Indian correspondent has nothing to do with his activities for the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

In the meantime, managing director of the Foreign Press Department of the Ministry of the National Guidance stressed that in near future world famous journalists and those who are interested in the recognition of Islam and the Islamic revolution of Iran will be invited to Iran in order to familiarize them with the realities of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Behzadnia said: This will abolish illusions created by the biased writings of a group of foreign journalists.

TUDEH FIGURES INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

LD251411 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Sep 79 p 9 LD

[Dominique Sari interview with Iranian Tudeh Party Politburo members Abutorab Baquerzadeh and Reza Shaltuki: "The Preserving of a United Front Against Imperialism"--date and place not specified]

[Text] The fall of the dictatorship in Iran was a crushing defeat for U.S. imperialism, which supported the shah's bloody regime right to the end. Iran, the pillar of U.S. strategy in the Middle East, was under Washington's control. Tudeh Party Politburo members Abutorab Baquerzadeh and Reza Shaltuki told L'HUMANITE: "We know that the fight against imperialism is not over. For us the main problem is to overcome the aftereffects of imperialism. At the present stage of our national revolution we are calling on the people to form a united front against attempts by the Americans and by Iranian reaction to return to the past.

"The policy we are now upholding is not new," Baquerzadeh and Shaltuki pointed out. "For years the Tudeh Party called for the formation of a front uniting all religious and secular groups in order to overthrow the dictatorship. Our party paid a high price for its struggle against the shah: years of secrecy and fierce repression, with hundreds of members killed, imprisoned or tortured." Our two comrades embody the fierce struggle waged by the communists. Both spent 26 years of their lives in imperial prisons.

"It was the Iranian people's unity against the shah which made it possible to overthrow the dictatorship. Religion played a major role in the liberation movement.

"It is important to remember the years of terrible dictatorship in which political and democratic life was nonexistent. Our members were hounded. The only meeting place in which a degree of opposition could be expressed was the mosque.

"Ayatollah Khomeyni's entourage contains orthodox Muslim elements who are really anti-communist. They are trying to undermine our party. For instance, they succeeded in having our central organ, MARDOM, closed down, and that is disturbing. However, we have been informed that our newspaper will soon be published again. That proves that the religious movement is not homogeneous.

"In this stage of our revolution we have supported Ayatollah Khomeyni's anti-imperialist policy, because we feel that major, satisfactory, concrete measures have been taken in various fields since February.

"In the field of foreign policy there has been our withdrawal from the CENTO pact, the decision to join the nonalined movement, the abolition of most of the treaties subjugating Iran to the United States, and the decisions to break off relations with Israel and South Africa and support the Palestinian people and the PLO.

"On the economic plane, banks, insurance companies and some sectors of industry--especially the assembly industry--have been nationalized, as have medicine and health care in the social sphere. Measures have been taken to help the poorest sections of society: The lowest wages have been increased, sometimes even doubled, and a housing development plan has been drawn up. All these are measures which naturally satisfy the Iranian communists.

"On the other hand, our party has strongly criticized all decisions likely to divide the revolutionary forces. Similarly we have protested each time the government has tried to limit democratic rights and freedoms or repressive measures have been taken. Reaction could take advantage of these measures.

"With regard to national minorities, the Tudeh Party thinks that this is one of the problems facing the Iranian revolution. Unless a negotiated solution is found to this serious problem, the consequences could be far-reaching.

"The Tudeh thinks it is so vital to solve the minorities question that it is proposing the immediate creation of a special ministry responsible for solving the nationality problem."

ENVOY SPEAKS IN KARACHI ON COLLUSION, AFGHANISTAN

LD262216 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn 'Emadi, Imam Khomeyni's special envoy to Karachi, announced at a press conference held in Pakistan that Imam Khomeyni has always stressed that there are no differences between Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims and that all Muslims of the world are brothers. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn 'Emadi said: The imam has called for unity and coordination among Muslims of the world, and this message should be conveyed to other countries as well as to the world of Islam. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Emadi added that the Zionist and colonialist powers intend to create division among Muslims, and that Muslims should unite to thwart these conspiracies.

Imam Khomeyni's special envoy to Karachi said: Imam Khomeyni wants to create an organization which can rush to help Muslims of the world and to support deprived people. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Emadi also said that Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic revolution government are in full control of the situation in Iran.

Commenting on the situation in Kordestan, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Emadi said: All disturbances in Kordestan were instigated by supporters of the deposed shah and also of Shahpur Bakhtiar. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Emadi said: The United States also had a hand in the disturbances in Iran where some of the Marxists were cooperation with them. To prove this claim, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Emadi said: All the weapons captured in Gonbad were of either Israeli or American manufacture, which shows that those two countries were behind the scene and not the Soviet Union.

He also said that the Iranian Government does not interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, and that all Afghanistan's disturbances are created by Afghans themselves. However, the enemies want to make the world believe that the whole movement in Afghanistan has nothing to do with freedom-fighting and faith. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Emadi said: It is Islam that has moved the Afghans against atheism. The people of Afghanistan are our friends and brothers.

Imam Khomeyni's special envoy to Pakistan, who was taking part in a press conference there, commented that regarding Iran-Pakistan relations there is a friendly and brotherly relationship between the two countries, and that this relation will further develop in the future.

YAZDI MEETS WITH PAKISTAN'S SHAHI, GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

LD271138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, yesterday a meeting was held in New York between Dr Yazdi, our country's foreign minister, and Agha Shahi, the foreign minister [as heard] of Pakistan, in which they discussed and reviewed matters relating to relations between the two countries as well as the development of bilateral cooperation within the regional framework.

Dr Yazdi also met and held talks last night with Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. The talks, which concerned bilateral relations, their practical aspects, and also ways of improving and developing relations between the two countries, lasted for 2 hours.

The Iranian foreign minister, in an interview on New York radio, described the principles and objectives of the Iranian Islamic revolution and answered radio reporters' questions regarding our country's social and political developments.

According to the Central News Bureau report, last night Dr Yazdi attended a reception given by Kurt Waldheim in honor of delegation leaders of various countries. The UN secretary general, welcoming the Iranian foreign minister, expressed the hope that in the course of the next few days they will meet and hold talks.

YAR AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

LD262358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to Tehran today, in an interview on the occasion of the national day of his country, said about the influence of the Islamic revolution of Iran in the social and political structures of Muslim countries: The Islamic revolution of Iran was a very interesting and great phenomenon in the 20th century, and the victory of this revolution has had many effects on the Islamic countries that hoped that the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran would be the dawn of an extended movement of a united Muslim nation.

To the same extent that the Islamic revolution of Iran has brought about stability, change, equality and social justice in the internal affairs of the country, will no doubt have an important effect on other Muslim countries.

The ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic said about the U.S. threat of military intervention in the Persian Gulf region: This kind of threat has always been a means used by the United States before OPEC session in order to keep the prices in check. The United States is using these threats to influence the price of oil. My government believes that all the countries of the region can resist any threat by uniting together. What is obvious is that these threats have increased after the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

TABRIZ PROSECUTOR RESIGNS IN PROTEST AT 'INTERFERENCE'

LD261205 Tehran BAMBAD in Persian 24 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[BAMDAD correspondent: "Tabriz Islamic Prosecutor Resigns"]

[Text] Tabriz--Seyyed Mostafa Darajeh-Zadeh, the Tabriz Islamic revolution prosecutor, has issued a statement of resignation. He gives as his reason unwarranted interference by irresponsible individuals. He explains that he submitted his resignation on a previous occasion to the revolution general prosecutions office and it was agreed that certain authorities would be given warnings, but "on returning to duty I observed that there was more rather than less meddling and that it was on a larger scale.

"I therefore hereby inform the revolution general proseuctions office that as of today I hold no position in the prosecutions office nor responsibility for any measures it may carry out."

KHALKHALI BANS PRO-DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEMONSTRATIONS

LD261951 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In a statement tonight Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali banned demonstrations or sit-ins staged in support of the defunct Democratic Party in Mahabad and several other towns. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name: The residents of Mahabad, Saqqez, Bukan, Baneh and Sardasht are hereby informed that any kind of demonstration or sit-in staged in support of the defunct Democratic Party is banned by the Islamic Republic of Iran, and that those who commit such anti-Islamic acts will be dealt with according to the regulations.

[Dated] 26 September.

[Signed] The religious judge, Sadeq Khalkhali.

ARMED CLASHES CONTINUE IN WESTERN REGION

LD261213 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 24 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Clashes in Two Places 2 Nights Ago: Two Killed and Two Injured"]

[Excerpt] Clashes occurred in several places in the west of the country 2 nights ago resulting in the killing of two people in Mahabad and the wounding of several persons in both Mahabad and Paveh. Quoting the western region Corps of Revolution Guards headquarters in Kermanshah, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports that in the Mahabad clash a gendarmerie warrant officer by the name of Qader Baqeri was killed and two members of the Corps of Revolution Guards were injured and taken to the Urumiyeh hospital.

The correspondent also reports that according to the spokesman for the Hamadan Corps of Revolution Guards, a guard who was sent from Esfahan, Hoseyn Esfahani, was attacked and killed by a member of the defunct Democratic Party.

Three Warrant Officers Wounded

Three warrant officers of the Kermanshah 81st Combined Armored Division were wounded last night at Paveh in an explosion when counterrevolutionaries threw a grenade at them. The PARS correspondent reports that they were taken to a hospital in Kermanshah.

Four Killed

LD261316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report quoting the operational commander of the Corps of Revolution Guards of the country's western region, a car carrying members of the Corps of Revolution Guards was set on fire by counterrevolutionaries in the Qeshlaq region on the Paveh-Kermanshah road, resulting in the martyrdom of three local guards and one member of the army. Colonel Ahya'i, commander of the gendarmerie in Kermanshah region, told PARS correspondent at noon today that as soon as the report of the clash was received, reinforcements were sent to the region to crush the counterrevolutionaries.

Revolution Guards Taken Hostage

LD261318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to the Corps of Revolution Guards in Kermanshah, at 1030 today a car carrying a guard from Urumiyeh to Mahabad was stopped by counterrevolutionaries. The guard was taken hostage.

Paveh Memorial Ceremony

LD261932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The headquarters of the operations in the west of the country of the Corps of the Revolution Guards announced this afternoon that the ceremonies to mark the 40 days after the deaths of the martyrs of the recent incidents in Paveh will be held tomorrow afternoon at their gravesides by the Paveh hospital. These ceremonies which were to be held this afternoon in the presence of members of the families of the martyrs were postponed because of the incidents which happened today in the Uramanat region and the confrontations.

This report indicates that 175 members of the families of the martyrs, who had come to Tehran from different parts of the country in order to take part in the ceremonies, went to Kermanshah this afternoon.

A report from the PARS correspondent in Paveh indicates that this afternoon in the presence of some of the families of the martyrs and groups of the people of Paveh, a ceremony glorifying the martyrs was held in Paveh.

AFGHANISTAN

PRESIDENT AMIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 23 SEP

LD270105 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

["Text" of interview with Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, "granted to a number of foreign journalists in an atmosphere of complete freedom in the People's House on 23 September 1979"--read by announcer]

[Text] Prior to the start of the interview the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council, and the prime minister said: I sincerely welcome you all in Afghanistan and especially in the capital of Afghanistan, the Kabul city, which is the city of revolution. I hope that the lack of facilities during your stay in Kabul will be compensated with our Khalqi warm feelings and the feelings of our people, who welcome you in Kabul with warmth and sincerity. I am very happy to have the opportunity to meet you here and convey my feelings through you to the world by means of an international medium, which is journalism. I (?would) try to the extent possible to clearly explain to you the points which you raise. You can [word indistinct] ask me anything which you may want.

TASS correspondent: Question: Esteemed President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Prime Minister, is it possible to give us some information on some of the revolutionary changes demonstrating the gains of the Great Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan?

Answer: The successes of the people of Afghanistan which have been achieved after the Great Sawr Revolution are brighter than the sun. They are so clear and understandable, everybody can see them because with the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution the people of Afghanistan were relieved from the heavy burden of the oppression of the feudal lords and the suppression of the feudal class and their agents, the past regime who had defended the interests of the feudalists and feudal production in Afghanistan and ruthlessly exploited the toilers of all the nationalities of the country. Women were deprived of their rights and freedoms, but after the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution the equality of the rights of women were insured with men. After the Great Sawr Revolution the trading of women was forbidden and full census project was successfully carried out throughout the country. Land reform, as a very important part of the program of our Khalqi state, was implemented in 6 months--prior to the time predicted. Cultural development of the people was expedited and hundreds of schools were opened. These are some examples, and you can count a lot of other examples of the gains of our revolution.

FRG television correspondent: Question: Mr President of the Revolutionary Council, what forces are lying behind the armed opposition which your government is faced with? In your view, how long this armed opposition will last?

Answer: I do not agree with the term armed opposition, but if you mean the difficulties which our Khalqi revolution are faced with, I should say that antirevolutionary forces who have lost their privileges and exploitation are theunderlying forces behind these difficulties. They fled away from our country and we supported by the foreign elements in their (?own tribes).

They are given money and arms so as to attack our land and people. The main forces behind them are imperialism, international reaction and left (?sinners). These forces are supporting the antirevolution elements and extending them all help. Our answer to that part of your question (?that) how long would their act last is that it depends on imperialism and international reaction. Therefore, you may ask (?them) now how long (?will they create those) difficulties.

FRG television correspondent: Question: Would you mention the names of specific countries which create such difficulties?

Answer: I do not want to mention the name of any country, but if you want I will show you the type of arms we have captured and the money which was given to them.

FRG television correspondent: Question: Would you please mention their names?

Answer: The arms we have collected from antirevolution elements have the mark of China and America and the money which they spend is pound, dollar, rupees and rial.

REUTER NEWS AGENCY correspondent: Question: Would you please talk about the condition of Nur Mohammad Taraki? We have understood that he is sick and likewise their are other rumors generated in this connection.

Answer: He is definitely sick.

REUTER correspondent: Question: Where is he?

Answer: In Afghanistan..

REUTER correspondent: Question: Is he in Kabul?

Answer: Yes, he is in Kabul.

REUTER correspondent: Question: Is he in the hospital?

Answer: No, he is not in hospital, but doctors treat him and give him the necessary medicines.

REUTER correspondent: Question: How far is he sick?

Answer: What do you mean by how far sick he is?

REUTER correspondent: Question: I mean whether he is gravely sick?

Answer: He is so much sick that he could not carry on his responsibilities.

REUTER correspondent: Question: What is the nature of his sickness?

Answer: Excuse me, I am not a doctor.

DIE WELT correspondent of FRG: Question: In your Khalqi message issued after your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council you have mentioned as if prior to your leadership there was personal will at work.

[Question continues] Also the burial ceremonies of a number of martyrs we rescreened over television. As far as I know no explanation was given in this regard. Is it possible for you to put some information at our disposal on the events in connection with your election to the leadership of the state?

Answer: If you have not forgotten, I said in my speech also that from now on the state affairs would not be carried out by one person, but the country would be administered collectively by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Central Committee, Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers. This statement which was issued was approved by the above [word indistinct] bodies. Therefore, it was a collective decision by itself. I promised the people and all friends and colleagues that all affairs of the state will be collectively carried out. Since this decision was taken collectively, therefore I should not individually express anything else here.

DIE WELT of FRG: Question: Can you say that Nur Mohammad Taraki gave up his post voluntarily?

Answer: He is satisfied with what has been announced, because I am not permitted to say something more than that.

DIE WELT correspondent: Question: But you have said in your speech that those who lead the state according to their own will do not give up the power voluntarily?

Answer: In my address in fact I explained one of the undeniable principles of social evolution, that absolutists who are dominant over the rights of the people do not give up the power voluntarily unless they are ousted by force. This is the general principle of sociality.

DIE WELT correspondent: Question: Can you say how was Major Talun martyred?

Answer: He was shot by antirevolutionary elements and the enemies of the revolution.

Question: Under what circumstances was he shot down?

Answer: As I said, our assertions in this connection are confined to the statement approved by the plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council.

DIE WELT correspondent: Question: You have said that you will bring all the matters to the notice of the people. Then why has no information been given in this regard?

Answer: The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will put out these informations at appropriate times.

Correspondent of PRAVDA of the Soviet Union: Question: What was the most important decision of the last plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and how was it implemented?

Answer: The decision of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was about the election of the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and a resolution on the stand of Nur Mohammad Taraki and presentation of the recommendation to the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the election of the president of the Revolutionary Council and taking of a decision on the stand of Nur Mohammad Taraki.

Soviet Union television correspondent: Question: What do you say about the results of the Havana conference as far as Afghanistan is concerned?

Answer: Afghanistan is happy with the results of the Havana gathering, because imperialism did not achieve any gains from its conspiracy to create discord and rift in the nonalined movement. The nonalined movement emerged stronger and more confident from this conference. This phenomenon is in accordance with the most profound heartfelt feeling of the people of Afghanistan, which was especially important for us because Afghanistan had captured the (?past) in the realization of its great aspiration. It is a matter of pleasure for us that the nonalined movement succeeded in its struggle. We are sure that in future years, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, the nonalined movement will achieve further victories.

UPI correspondent: Question: Let me ask you why are the areas outside of the People's House heavily guarded and sometimes tanks are seen there?

Answer: Perhaps this security measure is undertaken for the sake of safeguarding the nucleus of the revolution against the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction.

Question: Would you say to what countries these conspirators belong?

Answer: As I said earlier, I do not want to (?page) the name of any country in this connection, but I can show you the marks of the arms captured and mention the money assisted to the antirevolution elements.

REUTER correspondent: Question: After the end of the individual rule, what changes are possible to take place under the new government?

Answer: If you mean changes after the revolution, I can comprehensively say that revolutionary changes have already been brought about. The approach of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is to bring in revolutionary changes, but as far as (?its) recent changes, which put an end to the individual rule, are concerned, I should say that from now on no one will be imprisoned in the country without any authentic documents. Courts will be established and will try anyone who commits a crime. Furthermore, we hope a commission will be assigned to draft a constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

REUTER correspondent: Question: Would you comment on the recent report of the Amnesty International saying that about 12,000 people are imprisoned in Afghanistan? Will all the prisoners be soon released in the light of the new development which has taken place?

Answer: The source of this imagination is the Amnesty International or whatever name you give to it. It is just the same false information which is put out every day by others about our revolution from broadcasting media such as Beijing, Islamabad, Tehran Radio, Voice of America, of Germany and especially BBC.

However, the task of (?briefing statements) has already been started. I personally (?assigned) a commission. The case of everyone will be analyzed. Some have already been released and some others will be tried and no one will remain untried.

Question: How many are still in jail?

Answer: I do not know how many remain in prison, but the study of their cases and the respective documents has already begun and just (?50) prisoners were released yesterday and they have returned to their jobs.

Question: Following your statements, can we make a conclusion that conciliatory approach will be made towards Pakistan and Iran?

Answer: I have friendly feelings towards the people of Pakistan and also the people of Iran, and I am interested in holding friendly talks with His Excellency Ziaul Haq, president of the Republic of Pakistan. The minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan is ready to receive Mr Agha Shahi in an atmosphere of friendshup for talks, and we are looking forward to give a warm welcome to President Ziaul Haq in Afghanistan.

We have expressed friendly wishes towards the government of Iran to hold similar talks, but unfortunately our good feeling has not been reciprocated.

POLISH NEWS AGENCY correspondent: Question: What do you say about the role of toilers in the advancement of the Great Sawr Revolution?

Answer: I have repeatedly said in my speeches and interviews that the Great Sawr Revolution has been warmly welcomed and decisively supported by around 98 percent of the people of Afghanistan. And the toilers of Afghanistan warmly accepted the gains of Sawr Revolution. The Great Sawr Revolution is a real product of the struggle of the toiling people of Afghanistan, to (?stop) imperialism and world reaction, protect antirevolution elements by providing them money, arms and individuals, and this is the real root of our difficulties. Our toiling people are right now standing in support of the Great Sawr Revolution, because the state is theirs, and whatever measures the government takes are in the interest and benefit of the toilers of the country. As soon as the foreign intervention started, difficulties emerged, but our people are now organized into committees for defense of the revolution. The number of these committees is growing throughout the country. We think that Khalqi reorganization should be established by the people at national level. Now preparations are continuing for the establishment of such organizations. The national organization for defense of the revolution will be established in the near future (?for) the participation of the representatives of all classes and strata of the Afghan society, and they will carry on the civil tasks of the defense of the Great Sawr Revolution.

AMIN ADDRESSES BAJAWAR REPRESENTATIVES 13 SEP

Part I

LD121424 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

["Highlights" of first part of speech by Hafizollah Amin, "general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and first minister," to elders and representatives of tribes from Bajawar on 13 September in Stor Palace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs--read by announcer]

[Text] Very dear and esteemed compatriots, elders, youth and dear brothers: With utmost pleasure and from the depths of my heart in the light of Sawr Revolution I welcome you on behalf of all toilers of Afghanistan and on behalf of all our toiling brothers from Owtah Kol to Abasin. Whatever accomplished by the force of people has this kind of blessing, that the Great Sawr Revolution gained victory (?with) the force of arms (?for) the valorous people and creative toilers. This is a great blessing, (?and) we welcome you, your dear compatriots with warm feelings, with joy and with pride.

Nothing in the world can resist the force of people; the force and the power of toilers marvellously accomplish the works (?it is true) with the marvellous task that your brave and valorous brothers and sons toppled over by force in 10 hours the rotten dynasty of Nadir Daud and ended that 50-year old system of terror and despotism. [sentence as heard] (?Since that), at 9 in the morning revolution started at the command of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and at 7 in the evening its victory was announced.

This was the force of the people which truly represented the people, and with warm hearts and (?brotherly) love the command of revolution was performed and sung in the hearts of truly honest, heroic and valorous youth who took machineguns in their hands against Daud and rumbled the tanks along, flew the airplanes and attacked on Daud's palaces to overturn Daud's [words indistinct] such that today in Afghanistan not only the vestiges of Daud have disappeared but the remnants of (?oppressive) chieftains have vanished altogether.

Now everything is in the hands of farmers and toilers. (?The force) of power and blessing of people manifested very well with the victory of Sawr Revolution. Here the agents of Europeans headed by Nadir Daud were ruling. The same traitor Nadir, which as your elder [word indistinct] might remember, when arriving at Peshawar carried English sterling pounds with him. Your fathers and your ancestors might have been told that he was working for Amanullah Khan, that he was working for the people of Afghanistan, not for himself. But (?since he was in) collusion with Britain [words indistinct] he occupied the throne of Kabul, and with the hlep of Britain he proclaimed himself the king. He ruled against the interests of the people for 50 years until the toiling people of Afghanistan were freed from their despotism, prostitution, corruption and (?treachery) with the help of heroism and (?valor) of your brave sons. In Afghanistan the peasants, farmers, workers and others who make their living by hard work and build the country established the government and created such a force.

Dear compatriots, dear friends: the force of people in the class struggle is a conscious force. When the people consciously know their enemy they will unite together against the enemy.

They get together and separate enemies from friends with a distinct red line. From this red line they assault upon the enemy (?so that) the enemy cannot resist against them. In this case victory goes to people, honor will go to the people. The red flag of the people will be hoisted high. Nobody will then be able to resist (?it).

These realities have several times been repeated in the history of Afghanistan. Three times the unity and solidarity of the toilers of Afghanistan was consolidated, defeated the British Empire. But this time the brave sons of toiling people of Afghanistan got together to end the 50-year reign of the British agents and brought about the reign of toilers. Now this is the reign of toilers and the power lies in the hands of toilers of Afghanistan. The authority of all the world on earth and in the sky lies with the toilers of Afghanistan. (?If) the people are not conscious the parasites will use them for their own interests. (?If) the people themselves are not aware of their class positions the oppressive chieftains and parasitic oppressors will use them in their own benefit.

Whenever there was a war of freedom in Afghanistan and our fathers and ancestors sacrificed themselves to safeguard the honor of our country and shed their blood in this way, the result was such that the authority [words indistinct] into the hands of a few parasites and chieftains. Yet every rock, every shrub, every valley, every desert is stained red with the blood of our fathers and ancestors, and still reflects its red shade. Your valorous people defeated all the might of the British, but there was the name of this or that chieftain who sold the country either for gold or for wine and pleasures or (?who deceived). But it was you who shed your blood. It was you who built the country and defeated the British Army. Yet there is one thing that you always (?can feel): that is the history will be proud of you, the history will be honored for you. You toilers have gained the historical honor of Afghanistan, not the parasitic and oppressive chieftains.

Remaining Part

LD220408 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

["Remaining part" of speech given by Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, on 13 September to elders and (?chieftains) from Bajawar--read by announcer]

[Text] Let all our friends and enemies all over the world know that we are defenders of peace. Let them also know, frankly do I say, that we love the toilers of Pakistan and whatever we want for them we want it for ourselves, too. When the toilers in Pakistan are suffering, we suffer, too, with them. Let everybody know this without being annoyed that in the bank of Oxus our freedom-loving brothers love their fatherland, Afghanistan. They are proud of it. They regard the Sawr Revolution as their own revolution. They will defend the Sawr Revolution because it has happened in the land of their fathers and ancestors. Today, as their valorous sons brought the revolution and are now safeguarding it, this is their pride. No one should be sorry for it, nor should he be annoyed by it. It is a fact that no one can disturb the love between twin lions of the banks of Oxus and Abasin, nor can anybody separate them. They have a brotherhood in one atmosphere with one feeling and one love. They have common honors, common history and will always be in one battlefront to safeguard the Sawr Revolution. This does not mean that we oppose brotherhood with the toilers of Pakistan.

It is perfectly clear that all of us have very friendly and sincere relations with the toilers of Pakistan, and together we hate all the traitors, despots and reactionaries of Pakistan. Also in Afghanistan whenever I visit the toiling brothers, I frankly tell them and announce to the world that everybody should know that the warring tribes of Abasin and Oxus have equal [words indistinct] all the heart to live by the side of these two rivers. Both the friends and the enemies know this and once again we announce that with one feeling they take pride in freedom, independence and revolution of Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] with emotion appears in Afghanistan, these waves are [word indistinct]. These are not ordinary waves because they have risen from Afghanistan, Afghanistan is the heart of Asia, the [words indistinct] Asia.

So today, Afghanistan's revolution has spread revolutionary tides all over Asia. Everywhere, slogans are given about long live the Sawr Revolution and everybody knows that from Chatral Mountain to [names indistinct] people feel the same. Those who live here and those who live there are all one, feel the same way and have one kind of brotherhood. Everybody knows that the common lot and brotherhood from the (?Pakistani) up to the Banks of Baluchistan sea is so widely spread that if a storm occurs there it will be felt here.

If the air is stormy on the (?Pakistanis) the air on the shores of Baluchistan (?ocean) too will be stormy. If it is calm here, calmness will also prevail there. But I do not accept that in the estimation of Radio Pakistan about 60,000 or 70,000 or 80,000 people with Afghan passports will go to Pakistan anyway. This has nothing to do with the fact that every year a few million toiling people reach the banks of Aba Sin in winter and drink water from Oxus in the summer. In such atmosphere as they travel [word indistinct] historically they live in the skirts of Chatral Mountains up to Baluchistan, as they live freely in the skirts of Hindu Kush Mountains. They stay at the bank of Oxus in the spring while they swim in Aba Sin during the wintertime. They can live freely in every part of Afghanistan as they choose. They can have houses, they can have land, they can go to schools and hospitals, they can freely and safely wander wherever they want because this is the honored land of their fathers. It does not belong to anybody else. This all belongs to you courageous people so I hope that like before, you leave your narrow valleys and tops of mountains and like lions wander alone freely all over your homeland.

In the air of Afghanistan fly like eagles, watch all the land under your wings and imagine its construction and think it over again. This country wants from you, just like your fathers and ancestors who shed their blood to safeguard the freedom of this country, you toilers of the country, to sacrifice for the safeguarding and the building of this country. This will be applied to all of you and (?we ask you) to go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder for the sake of safeguarding our country. We should attack on the enemy and (?we mark high).

Dear friends: I'd also like to mention that this feeling of love and brotherhood is not only for the toilers of Pakistan but whatever difficulty and pain that go to the toilers of our neighbor, Iran, equally affects us. If they are happy we will also be happy. If they are in peace, we will be pleased about it. As we want freedom for ourselves, for them too we want the same. It is the reactionaries and parasites of Iran who create enmity between the toilers of Iran and Afghanistan.

This is not the enmity of toilers but it is the reactionaries and parasites of Iran who commit acts of enmity with the toilers of Afghanistan. Otherwise, sincere brotherhood exists between the toilers of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

All we Muslim toilers wish to have earnest love and brotherhood and by having independence and freedom and by respecting the land of each other we wish to live in each other's country and would like to make the reactionary, destructive and exploiting enemies to pay with their lives.

This is a declaration of all our toilers and we are sure that the toilers of Pakistan and Iran, too, realize this fact. We know that we in Afghanistan will not allow anybody to act against the Pakistani toilers here or to work against them. Similarly we will not let anyone to act against the Iranian toilers here. Similarly, I am sure that the mettlesome toilers of Pakistan and Iran will drive away all those reactionaries and condemn them for their conspiracies against us, for their aggressions against us and for their different plots against us.

We know that we have common friends and common enemies. Thus, it is for this reason that wherever there is (?meeting) against us, our revolution, whether in Punjab or Sind and wherever there is a conference other than that of toilers, the slogan will be given (?that) long live the Sawr Revolution.

Dear brothers and compatriots: It is these facts about Afghanistan that have worried the enemies of you toilers and so (?they) are committing all these unfavorable acts. How many oppressive parasites and traitorous sardars have lost their interests in Afghanistan. They lost thousands of jeribs of land and they see that workers, peasants and toilers rose and took power from them, took their land and finished with their lordship, sardari and mastership. So they sought refuge (?in the) threshold of reactionaries in Pakistan and Iran who support them there. The (?lethal) forces of imperialism and left extremists in the world have joined hands. They provide weapons, money, dollars, pounds, rupees and reals to create commotions in Afghanistan; to create obstacles on the way of our revolution. They unite their servants and spies with them to create difficulties in Afghanistan. That is why the rotten and decadent radios of the world raise their false and dirty voices and say that in Afghanistan Islam is in danger.

But strangely enough, Radio BBC of London worries about the killing of Muslims of Afghanistan and the religion of Islam. BBC has greater enmity with Islam than anybody else in the world. BBC defends those cruelties of Israeli oppressors who kill the Palestinians, molest their women and girls, violate their honors, behead their young and old and murder their children. BBC supports those oppressors, Israelis. But now this BBC says that in Afghanistan, Islam is in danger and cries for your sacred religion.

As this is the evil cry, this is the cry of despair, this is a false cry. England has an historical enmity with Islam. This can never be concealed. But BBC is the voice of England's enmity with Islam. You are aware that Islam is not in danger at all in Afghanistan. Here the toiling Muslims are proud that with all (?honesty) they freely perform their sacred religious rites and ceremonies. Muslim toilers have the power and perform the prayers in which they believe daily from the bottom of their hearts. In the history of Afghanistan, this is the first time that toilers, too, are free and have power to perform their religious rites and ceremonies with pride. This is such a great event in the history of Afghanistan that it has attracted the attention of all toiling Muslims of the world and all toiling Muslims of the world are proud of your revolution and are (?trying) to see the time when all Muslim toilers have the power and the government and to be free to perform their ceremonies like the Muslims of Afghanistan. These are your (?prides) that today shine in the world of Islam. Here the power is in the hands of Muslim toilers. That is why the cruel oppressors, parasitic sardars and their masters are (?endangered).

BBC regards these oppressors as Muslims while it regards the heroic, dear toiling Muslims as infidels. Muslims cannot (?turn to) infidels with the voice of BBC.

Dear brothers, respected (?elderlies): Your mettlesome and courageous (?status) always makes our hearts beat faster. When we see you, we want to talk to you more and more but we are sure that you realize our affectionate feelings very well. If I took a long time of yours with my talk, you will forgive me. I hope that this will not be the (?last) of your visits to this beloved country of your ancestors, the beloved Afghanistan and that these visits will continue. Whenever you find time, you will give us this honor to speak with you in places which belonged to the oppressors in the past but now are at the disposal of your sons.

Very dear friends: I want to mention that the Sawr Revolution gained victory with the support and valor of your brave and courageous sons. Now we have devoted all our life to you and to all toilers of Afghanistan. In all these sacrifices we have (?increased) the welfare of the people and the people have better lives. In this respect, there are some noble and mettlesome khans and (?elderlies) who want to be with us and stand next to us and join hands with us to build the country. They argue that in the past it was such that there were parasites and oppressors who also [words indistinct]. Now that it is the reign of toilers, we will stand side by side next to the toilers. That is why we embrace them like our brothers. We will not tell them that yesterday you were khans. Now we tell them that since you do not act like khans today, you take a shovel or sit on your hands behind a tractor and build the country. Also there are religious leaders and mullahs who say that they too will take machineguns, drive tanks and fly the airplanes. To them our embrace will be open like our brave, heroic army. Whenever they want, they will have machineguns, tanks and airplanes.

But there are some ulemas who say that they will not interfere in such works and they will perform their prayers to God and invite our toiling Muslim brothers to pray to God in the house of God. These preach the right religion of God and interpret the true book of God and show the way of religion to the people. Not only will these mullahs be respected by us but also we have declared to all the people of Afghanistan that we will give them salaries wherever they are. Wherever such a mullah exists in Afghanistan, introduce his name to us, his father's name, his residence and his mosque. We will give official salaries from the government because they preach the true religion of God, they teach the book of God to people, they invite the people to pray to God. But those mullahs who wish to reinstate the sardari system, revive mastership because they are traitors who would oppress the people and suck their blood, we have no alternative but to do enmity with them. We attacked their big master, Daud, so how should we not attack on them. How can we tolerate (?toward) them?

Dear brothers: We have promised to serve you, we have not said anything else. We say that for you we will build hospitals, houses, schools and will provide you with clothes and food so that you can lead happy lives. Dear friends, if we tried to convert you to infidels what good would it be to us? Infidelity does not give food to anyone, does not provide clothes, hospitals or food for the people. You (?elderlies) have seen enough of such infidels and now also you see them dying of hunger. We will treat them (?as respectfully). Those mullahs who are really in the service of God will be respected and we are sure that nowhere in the world will they be respected better than here. But he who is an English spy and spies for England and for cruel oppressors, he will not have any place here and cannot live here. Those who live in the threshold of England, it is sure that in their words neither stones will fall from the sky nor will fire flare out of the ground. Whatever happens, we are from this land. We will quench the fire or will burn in it.

We have no other way. We live in this country under any conditions, however severe. We will build it and will develop it. It will be built even if our blood is shed. The country will be built and rich flowers will grow in it. We all should be united, we hate separation. We are tied in brotherhood. Our thoughts and aspirations will be the same even if we are sometimes separated physically.

Thus, although I wish to stay longer with you, I will finally leave you. No matter how long I stay with you, with a feeling of affectionately serving you, we will always be together. Our unity will always, every minute and every day, will be more consolidated, such that the enemy will never be able to destroy. With this thought I say goodby and I expect to see you again. Thank you.

INDIA

JANATA-S CHIEF LAUNCHES NEW PARTY, SPEAKS ON POLICIES

BK260943 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 26 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata-S party chief today formally launched the Lok Dal Party, pledging that it will uphold democracy, socialism and secularism. The new party comprises the Janata-S, The Socialist group and a faction of the CFD (Congress For Democracy) led by Mr Bahuguna.

In his presidential address to the convention at which the new party was launched in New Delhi this morning, Mr Raj Narain said the first task of the new party will be to eradicate communalism and to halt atrocities on minorities and backward classes. He said his party will give top priority to reservations for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and insure equal opportunities to them in the political life.

About the language issue, Mr Raj Narain said that Hindi will not be imposed on any region and all regional languages will be allowed to prosper. But Hindi as a link language should be developed in the natural course. He said the Aligarh Muslim University would be restored its special character and Urdu will be given its rightful place.

In the international sphere, Mr Raj Narain said the new party will follow the policy of genuine nonalinement. It will oppose imperialism and racism.

Earlier, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the reception committee, Mr Brahm Prakash said the time has come for the underprivileged to decide which way they should go. He called upon them to strengthen the hands of Mr Charan Singh on whom a heavy responsibility has been cast to show the people the new path of progress.

The conference opened this morning with a flag-hoisting ceremony by the Janata-S chief. It is being attended by delegates from all over the country.

Further Details

BK261347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] Lok Dal [People's Party], the new party launched with the merger of the Janata-S, Socialists and some others, has pledged to adopt a firm, clear and radical strategy to pull the country out of the present morass.

At the convention to launch the party, Mr Charan Singh read out a statement containing the party's pledge and program. It is being described as the Lok Dal's testament of faith.

The statement was endorsed by the delegates with loud cheers. It says that the new party's program would be to restructure the political-economic system, bring about a total change in the concept and process of planning and a thorough overhaul of the legal system. A total assault will be mounted on social institutions which are not only traditional [as heard] but are also abrasions of our traditions.

One of the major groups, the CFD [Congress For Democracy], led by Mr Bahuguna, which was originally expected to merge into the new party, stayed away. But the Socialists led by Mr Madhu Limaye and Mr George Fernandes werepresent. There were no observers from the Congress. Efforts were continuing behind the scenes to persuade Mr Bahuguna to attend the convention. According to reports, Mr Bahuguna had written to Mr Charan Singh laying down three demands. These were that his group's 31-point program should be accepted by the Janata-S, the attitude to the minorities should be clearly spelled out and persons involved in the Delhi riots should be adequately punished.

In his inaugural address at the convention, Mr Charan Singh said that it was his determined refusal to withdraw cases against Mrs Indira Gandhi and Mr Sanjay Gandhi that resulted in the resignation of his government. He disclosed that the home minister is studying the constitutional aspect of the situation in Haryana and if it's permissible the center would not delay dismissing the Bhajan Lal ministry.

The convention is continuing.

Singh Elected President

BK270905 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0829 GMT 27 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] Lok Dal, the new party comprising Janata-S, Socialists, the Orissa Janata Party, the Peasants and Workers Party of Madras and some other groups, has pledged to adopt a firm, clear and radical strategy to pull the country out of the morass. The party was launched at a day-long convention in New Delhi on September 26, reports AIR [All India Radio].

Charan Singh was unanimously elected president of the new party and Raj Narain its working president. Charan Singh's offer to give up the prime ministership, as he could not carry the burden of the two offices, was not acceptable to the delegates.

The Congress for Democracy led by Bahuguna, which was originally expected to merge into the new party, stayed away. Bahuguna told an AIR newsreel correspondent on September 26 that his group had so far not decided to join the new party. He had, however, sent his good wishes to the convention.

The party flag would be green in colour with the election symbol of a farmer ploughing his field in the centre.

RAM DENIES SECRET UNDERSTANDING WITH CONGRESS-I

BK251002 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leader, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has denied having any secret understanding with the Congress-I for the coming midterm election. Addressing a series of public meetings in Punjab, he alleged that the presidential announcement of midterm poll has not been wise in view of the drought situation in many states.

NEPAL

KING BIRENDRA'S MESSAGE ON RETURN FROM ABROAD REPORTED

BK241555 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] In a message to the nation on return home, his majesty the king said: We are happy to return home after participating in the sixth summit conference of the nonalined nations held in Havana and having paid, en route, unofficial visits to the People's Republic of China, Kuwait, Canada, Iceland, the United Kingdom, Greece and India, including some more countries in transit.

His majesty stated: Viewed from Nepal, Cuba is on the other side of the globe and our participation in the sixth summit in that hemisphere has helped not only to establish our identity as a peace-loving country but has also enabled us to protect our policy of holding independent views based on merit on each issue of international relations of the day. The summit, as in the past, also provided us with a forum for meeting and extending our friendly contacts with many countries of the world.

His majesty added: Nepal in the past has been aware of the rise and fall of colonial orders. One form of colonialism may disappear but another with attractive slogans may emerge anywhere and at any point of time. This is why I feel nonalinement should continue to be the cornerstone of our foreign policy. It is also the reason why we feel Nepal's desire for a zone of peace is a correct and legitimate aspiration. There is no doubt that this is a positive proposition made to help insure our independence and identity. I am happy to say that, based on good understanding, we enjoy happy relations with our friends--India and China.

His majesty continued: I also feel that we in Nepal must be aware of the possibility of a cold war-like situation developing in our continent and refrain from involving ourselves with any country on the basis of ideology or any other principles. A total undeterred engagement in peace [word indistinct] the way we have started for the good of our people will release not only our resources and energy for the peaceful construction and development of our motherland, but will also help a small nation like ours with the advantage of learning from numerous countries of the world.

His majesty added: We received a cordial welcome in Cuba, for which we feel it our duty to express our thanks to his excellency the president and the people of Cuba. We are indeed thankful also for the warm reception and hospitality extended to the Nepalese delegation by all friendly countries (?we visited).

AFP Report

BK241709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] Katmandu, 24 Sep (AFP)--King Birendra of Nepal returned here today after completing his month-long tour to different countries including India and China and his participation in the nonaligned summit meet at Havana. Prince Ganendra, the chairman of the Council of the Royal Representatives, prime minister S. B. Thapa, army and civilian officials, heads of foreign diplomatic mission in Katmandu were present at the airport to receive the royal couple.

In a statement to the press at the Katmandu airport Nepalese Foreign Minister K. B. Shahi expressed "full satisfaction" with the outcome of the visits of King Birendra to both India and China besides friendly countries including Great Britain.

He said the royal visits have been successful in terms of both "strengthening our bilateral relations of friendship, understanding and cooperation and also projecting Nepal's image abroad as an active and peaceful nonaligned country." The meetings between the king and the leaders of China, United Kingdom and India had "deepened the understanding and friendship existing between Nepal and those countries," Mr Shahi said.

Mr. Shahi also told the press Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua would visit Nepal "soon" to sign the "boundary protocol." Referring to his talks with the Indian Foreign Minister Mr. S. N. Mishra, the Nepal foreign minister said "Nepal and India have agreed to carry out speedily decisions regarding the proper maintenance and construction of border-pillars and clearing of the no-man's land along the entire Nepal-India boundary."

AFP: KOIRALA ESCAPES UNHURT FROM VIOLENT CLASHES

BK251034 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 25 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 25 Sep (AFP)--Former Nepalese prime minister and leader of the outlawed Nepali Congress Biseswore Prasad Koirala, 64, escaped "unhurt" Monday when violent clashes took place between "pro and anti-panchayat groups" at Syangja District, 180 kilometres west of Katmandu.

The clashes took place as Mr Koirala and his followers were returning to Syangja from a public meeting at Ramkhola. According to Mr Krishna Prashad Bhattarai, the acting president of the banned Nepali Congress, a group of pro-panchayat workers and their leaders including two former junior ministers, Dayabir Shah and Khadga Bahadur Gurung, pelted stones at them from the top of a hillock and violent clashes took place.

"Meanwhile, police resorted to firing to disperse the mob", he added. "At least sixteen of our colleagues sustained injuries, including one in a serious condition, and they are currently in the Pokhara hospital," Mr. Bhattarai added. Mr. Bhattarai added: "Four of the injured persons, including Thir Bahadur Gurung, Tara Nath Koirala, Biswa Prem Adhikari and Surya Prasad Regmi, were hit by bullets".

Mr. Bhattarai said: "They have unleashed a civil war on a very reluctant people. We don't want to participate in it". He continued: "If, however, people take up the challenge and grim consequences result from it history will place the entire responsibility on the shoulders of the present rulers". "I at (?once) demand the dismissal of the present government and for the government to be run by the king himself till the end of the referendum", Mr. Bhattarai added.

Mr. Bhattarai, quoting a message he received from Syangja said that at least one shot was fired towards the jeep carrying Mr. Koirala. Later he was protected by a lorry hired by his colleagues, he said. He said: "We shall not be laid down by such act of hooliganism, but whatever protest we should record will be peaceful in nature".

Meanwhile, a Home Ministry high official source said that Mr. Koirala had been warned in advance about possible disturbances at Syangja, and had been advised to cancel the public meeting. But Mr. Koirala did not heed the police advice. The official source blamed the Nepali Congress workers for having been "aggressive" and attacked the panchayat workers.

Mr. Koirala, the first elected prime minister, who was deposed in December 1960, was campaigning in midwestern Nepal districts in support of a multi-party system of government for the forthcoming national referendum which is expected to take place next May.

Mr. Koirala is scheduled to return here today and will proceed to London and Ottawa on his way to the United States on a routine medical checkup Wednesday (Sept. 26). During his sojourn in London he will attend the Labour Party conference at Brighton.

PAKISTAN

HAQ WILL NOT 'SACRFICE NATIONAL INTERESTS' FOR ELECTIONS

BK261648 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Sep 79 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that in view of the present political situation in the country, the defense and preservation of country's sovereignty and ideology appeared to him of greater importance than the holding of general elections as scheduled on 17 November.

Addressing notables from all parts of Baluchistan in Quetta this evening, he said there was no doubt that he had pledged to hold the elections on 17 November, but if he felt his promise were coming into conflict with the national interests and would harm Pakistan's sovereignty and integrity, then his personal pledge would be of no relevance.

The president said there were about 37 political parties in the field. Given the present political situation in the country, there was no possibility of a single political party or a combination of a few like-minded parties carrying the day and being in a position to form a government. If that were the case, he asked, should he persist in making good his promise and let the spoils be shared by splinter groups? With this prospect in view, he did not hesitate saying he could not sacrifice national interests merely for the sake of his personal promise.

The president said the local bodies elections had provided a broad framework for developing the right type of leadership for the country. Until this type of leadership emerged at national level, they would continue to bear the burden of their responsibility. But he made it clear that in no case would these local bodies be used as an electoral college. Should he choose to continue in office as president, he would go directly to the people and ask for their verdict.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the present political system in which political parties indulged in mudslinging at each other did not conform to the Islamic ideology. Islam called for respect for only the right decision, and if the majority decision were prejudicial to Islam then it should be overlooked. He said our political parties were opposed to the introduction of the Islamic system in the country and favored a Western type of democracy. He said he was determined to establish such a system which conformed to the Islamic spirit.

HAQ ADDRESSES MEN OF QUETTA GARRISON 26 SEP

BK260457 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Addressing officers and men of Quetta Garrison this afternoon, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the solidarity of Pakistan is supreme and all its claims will be honored. He said Pakistan is an ideological state and defense of its ideological and geographical frontiers is the basic duty of the armed forces. The president said the fundamental duty of the armed forces is not to rule but to defend the frontiers of the country. But if any party or institution tries to demange the country's solidarity, then it devolves on the armed forces to come forward for its defense.

This was, he said, the motivating force of the armed forces to assume additional responsibility on the 5th of July 1977 for saving the country from chaos. The president hoped and prayed that the armed forces will discharge this additional duty with dignity and absolve themselves of it honorably.

The president said the armed forces have always played a prominent part in nation-building activities, particularly in the development of underdeveloped areas of the country. The president said whenever the country is beset with any natural calamity, external aggression or internal dissension, the nation looks to the armed forces. He said he is proud to say that the armed forces had always done their best in every difficult times by discharging their duty with devotion and patriotism. He is also proud of the fact that Pakistan's armed forces were one of the best in the world. He said the government is doing its best for the defense of the country and for the welfare of its armed forces within its available resources. He said the profession of arms is sacred in the sense that on one hand [words indistinct], and on the other he achieves the supreme objective of the defense of the motherland. He told the officers and jawans [soldiers] to keep up their professional skill by intensive training, devotion and dedication to their profession.

HAQ COMMENTS ON COMING ELECTIONS, AFGHAN RELATIONS

BK270903 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 27 Sep 79 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that any political party that has not registered with the Election Commission cannot take part in the coming general elections. Speaking to newsmen in Quetta this morning prior to departure for Islamabad, the president also said members and officeholders of such a party cannot participate in the elections. The president added that neither can persons who are members or officeholders of a party that has not registered participate in the elections as independent candidates .

In reply to a question, the president stated that no registration of any new political party will be permitted, as parties that are being registered must be at least 1 year old. He said we are studying this matter, emphasizing that if a person sets up a new party today he will not be entitled to registration. When asked if major political parties were to boycott the coming elections, would the government persist in holding the polls, the president replied it is his opinion that elections should be held.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan wants to have good neighborly relations with Afghanistan. We are ready to do everything to promote understanding between the two governments, and he said he is confident that understanding will be reached between them. The president said we have never interfered in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Replying to a question on the Afghan president's invitation for him to visit Kabul, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said we are awaiting this invitation as we have to advise the Afghan Government about this at the diplomatic level. He said that as soon as this preliminary is completed, views will first be exchanged at the foreign minister's level. Both foreign ministers are now attending the UN General Assembly session and as soon as Mr Agha Shahi is free from the session we will inquire when the visit to Kabul should take place. The president said the adviser on foreign affairs will first visit Kabul. Asked if he has noticed any change in Afghanistan's attitude toward Pakistan, the president replied that this can only be ascertained after the talks.

VOTING REPORTED 'BRISK, ORDERLY' IN BALUCHISTAN

BK271023 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Sep 79 BK

[Text] In Baluchistan, brisk polling has been going on without any break at 1,715 polling stations to elect representatives for various spheres of local bodies. It will continue for another hour; 4,881 candidates are contesting 1,374 seats in the province; 609 candidates have already been declared elected unopposed. The provincial governor, Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan, after visiting several polling stations in the interior of the province, said by and large the polling had been peaceful and orderly.

SRI LANKA

HAMEED UN SPEECH IN SUPPORT OF UNDERPRIVILEGED

BK261450 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Sep 79 BK

[Text] A strong plea on behalf of the world's underprivileged was made by the foreign minister, Mr Hameed, when he addressed the United Nations General Assembly on Monday. He said the number of human beings who were hungry, malnourished, inadequately housed and poor were counted not in the hundreds or thousands but in millions. Even more paradoxical, the very society that nurtured millionaires, fast cars, streamlined hospitals and opulent housing, were 10 time the scene of skyscraping living cost, galloping inflation and explosive unemployment.

Mr Hameed said forget the levels of north and south, east and west. The stark fact is that within whatever form of society one might live the wonders and successes of scientific age leave large segments of the population untouched.

Speaking on the North-South Dialog, Mr Hameed said: The situation must be approached in terms of cooperation and not confrontation. The attempt to restructure the present economic order should not be approached with slogans or threats. The north should enter the negotiations with a fefinite commitment to set up a new order which would accommodate the legitimate interests and aspirations' of poor nations. In this connection, he referred to the importance of next year's special session of the General Assembly which will take up development strategy and other matters connected with the Third World development decade.

The foreign minister in his speech also referred to Sri Lanka's role in the nonalined movement. He said as outgoing chairman, Sri Lanka was proud that it was able to keep the unity of the movement intact, in the face of bilateral disputes that arose within the the membership.

Mr Hameed was also somewhat critical about the achievements of the United Nations sofar. Although, he said he was a fervent believer in the world body.

Delegates who make the annual pilgrimage to the General Assembly for its opening session, he said, would have realized by now that their journeys were in grave danger of turning into a kind of political tourism. If the only purpose served by their annual visits to New York was to participate in the mind-broadening exercise, then the General Assembly, and indeed the UN as a whole, was achieving considerably less than its founding fathers intended. Hameed concluded by stressing that the poor, the hungry and the undernourished and unemployed needed immediate relief.